New-York Daily Times.

VOL. V....NO. 1467. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856. PRICE TWO CENTS.

New-York Daily Times.

THE SUMNER OUTRAGE!

WHAT NEW-YORK THINKS ABOUT IT.

The Largest Meeting Ever Held in the Tabernacle—Every Inch of the Building Occupied.

STRINGENT RESOLUTIONS—UNFLINCHING DENUNCIATION OF BROOKS.

A MASS MEETING OUTSIDE.

Speeches of Daniel Lord, Charles King, Hon. Edwin B. Morgan, Joseph Hoxie, Samuel Ruggles, John A. Stevens, Henry Ward Beecher, and others.

Foul injury never [illegible] sympathy—foul wrong never met with [illegible]—an act of dastardly cowardice never [illegible] condemnation, and a coward and bully never was spit upon with heartier indignation and contempt, than were poured from the throats and flashed from the eyes of [illegible] thousand of the men of New-York, who gathered in the Tabernacle last evening, in response to the following:

The undersigned, in view of the vital necessity of preserving, unimpaired, freedom of discussion in our National Legislature, the equal rights of the several States therein, and the inviolability of their Representatives for any speech or debate, in either House, as guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States, all of which have been stricken down by the late assault on Hon. CHARLES SUMNER, one of the Senators in Congress from the State of Massachusetts, unite in calling upon their fellow-citizens to meet at the Tabernacle, in this City, on Friday evening next, the 30th instant, at 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of expressing their sentiments on this momentous subject.

Signed by several hundred of the most respectable and influential men in the City.

The Tabernacle was packed to its utmost capacity. Some of those who could not get within its doors, organized a meeting in front, and there were thousands besides, who, though anxious to take part in the proceedings, were obliged to go away, because they could not get within hearing distance of those who were addressing the meeting outside. The heart of the people was in the call, and their expressions will soothe the suffering Senator—while they can hardly fail to bring a blush to the cheek of all that is left of manliness in the State which acknowledges BROOKS as its representative.

Soon after the hour appointed for the commencement of business, JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., came upon the platform, and, after calling the meeting to order, nominated GEORGE GRISWOLD, Esq., President of the meeting. The nomination was received with favor, and when Mr. GRISWOLD had taken the Chair, WILLIAM C. BRYANT, Esq., came forward for the purpose of proposing a list of Vice-Presidents and Secretaries. As soon as he appeared, he was welcomed with an enthusiastic round of applause, as were also the names he read. When all had been appointed, the organization of the meeting was as follows:

President—GEORGE GRISWOLD.

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

William F. Havemeyer,
Luther Bradish,
A. C. Kingsland,
William Kent,
David Dudley Field,
Jno. A. Stevens,
Erastus Brooks,
Moses H. Grinnell,
Chas. H. Russell,
Wm. M. Evarts,
Abijah Mann, Jr.,
John J. Phelps,
Seth B. Hunt,
Joseph Hoxie,
John E. Williams,
George S. Robbins,
Cyrus Curtis,
Benj. F. Butler,
Wm. V. Brady,
Moses Taylor,
Daniel Lord,
Jno. C. Green,
Wm. C. Bryant,
Chas. H. Marshall,
Paul Spofford,
David P. Hall,
Saml. B. Ruggles,
Robt. H. McCurdy,
Pelatiah Perit,
Horace Holden,
Hen. A. Hurlbut,
Joseph Sampson,
J. A. King,
Col. Jas. A. Hamilton.

SECRETARIES.

Frederick S. Winston,
J. P. Cronkhite,
Chas. E. Butler,
Daniel D. Lord,
Jos. S. Sluyter,
Archibald Russell,
Wm. Allen Butler.

When the officers had taken their seats upon the platform,

Mr. WILLIAM M. EVARTS came forward and said the call which had filled the house, sufficiently represented the objects of the meeting, and therefore he would proceed at once, as one of the Committee of Arrangements, to read the resolutions, which he did, as follows:

RESOLUTIONS.

Whereas, It has become certainly known to the citizens of New-York, upon a formal investigation by a Committee of the Senate of the United States and otherwise, that on the 22d day of May inst., the Honorable CHARLES SUMNER, [long, loud and enthusiastic cheers,] Senator SUMNER from Massachusetts, while in his seat in the Senate Chamber, was violently assaulted with a weapon of attack, by PRESTON S. BROOKS, [loud hisses and groans for BROOKS,] a member of the House of Representatives from South Carolina, and beaten to insensibility upon the floor of the Senate, which was stained with his blood; that the assailant sought the Senate Chamber to perpetrate this outrage, provided with his weapon and attended by a follower in its aid, and taking his unarmed victim unawares and in a posture which renders defence impossible, by a heavy blow utterly disabled him, and with cruel repetition inflicted frequent and bloody wounds upon his prostrate, [illegible], with which wounds Senator SUMNER now languishes in peril of his life; that the sole reason alleged for this violent outrage was a speech made by Senator SUMNER in debate upon a public question then pending in the Senate, no word of which was, during its delivery, made the subject of objection by the President of the Senate or any Senator, and which was concluded on the 20th day of May last. Now, at a public meeting of citizens of New-York, convened without distinction of party, [applause,] and solely in reference to the public event above recited, it is

Resolved, That we sincerely and respectfully tender our sympathy to Senator SUMNER in the personal outrage inflicted upon him, and the anguish and peril which he has endured and still suffers from that outrage, and that we feel and proclaim that his grievance and his wounds are not of private concern, [cheers,] but were received in the public service, and every blow which fell upon his head we recognize and resent as an insult and injury to our honor and dignity as a people, and a vital attack upon the Constitution of the Union. [Loud cheers and applause.]

Resolved, That we discover no trace or trait, either in the meditation, the preparation, or the execution of this outrage by PRESTON S. BROOKS, [loud hisses and groans for BROOKS,] which should qualify the condemnation with which we now pronounce it brutal, murderous, and cowardly. [Continued cheers, and cries of "Read it again." Mr. EVARTS repeated the last clause. Voices—"Yes, cowardly; that's the word! Cowardly!" Another Voice—"Now let him send another challenge."]

Resolved, That in this sympathy with Senator SUMNER and this condemnation of Representative BROOKS, we express and imply no opinion on the political merits of the public debate which preceded this occurrence, and make no account whatever of the respective States whose public servants have thus been brought in contact; that Mr. SUMNER is a member of the Senate of the United States, and Mr. BROOKS a member of the House of Representatives of the United States, and we speak our minds as citizens of the United States, comprehending the great and essential elements of public freedom on which our national character and safety depend. [Cheers.]

Resolved, That to urge the casual violence of an individual to the disgrace and injury of the community in which he lives, and of the social institutions of that community, is ungenerous and unjust, until it appears that such community approves the act and applauds the actor; but when such concurrence of public sentiment and public action with the particular and personal transaction are manifested on authentic evidence, the private outrage is swallowed up in the public infamy, and the question involved is enlarged to an immense magnitude and importance.

Resolved, That we have witnessed with unmixed astonishment and the deepest regret the clear, bold, exulting approval of the outrage, and justification and honor of its perpetrator, exhibited by Senators and Representatives of the Slave States, without distinction of party, in their public places, and by the public Press, without distinction of party, in the same portion of our country; and that, upon the present state of the evidence, we are forced most unwillingly to the sad conclusion that the general community of the Slave States is in complicity in feeling and principle with the system of intimidation and violence for the suppression of freedom of speech and of the Press, of which the assault on Senator SUMNER is the most signal, but not the singular, instance. [Applause.] That we sincerely hope that, on fuller and calmer consideration, the public men, and public Press, and the general community of the Slave States, will give us a distinct manifestation of their sentiments, which will enable us, too, to reconsider our present judgment. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we rejoice to believe, and to say that the general community of the Free States, by their public men and their public press, (with a few base exceptions to prove the honorable rule)—[loud hisses—cries of "The *Herald*—*Journal of Commerce*—*Express*." A voice: "Three groans for the *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce*." Groans]—and through all the channels of public opinion, and public influence, do thoroughly denounce, and by word and act will firmly and boldly oppose and overthrow any and every act, scheme, system, or principle which avows or upholds violence as a means or mode of affecting political action, or restraining personal freedom, or enforcing servile inequalities among the statesmen or common citizens of this country; that in public questions, where each citizen is the keeper of the rights of his fellow-citizens, and each generation holds a solemn trust for its posterity, next to the commission of injustice and violence there is no greater crime against the commonwealth than their [illegible], with power to prevent them, and their sufferance with a spirit that can feel them.

Resolved, That if from no other motive and from no other impulse we are called upon to a distinct and unequivocal expression of our feelings and opinions on this [illegible] event, in our deep, unchanged and unalterable adherence to the Federal Constitution and Federal Union, we should find abundant reasons for the most earnest [illegible] and the most decided action to arouse [illegible] citizens in all parts of the country, to a [illegible] united determination to [illegible] indications of violence [illegible] system. [Applause.]

Resolved, That we respectfully await the action of the [illegible] in the premises, but we announce [illegible] general sentiment of our citizens [illegible] immediate and unconditional expulsion [illegible] [loud and prolonged cheers] from [illegible] vindication of their own character. [illegible]

Resolved, That these resolutions be published in the newspapers, and communicated to each of the Senators and Representatives of the State of New-York, with the request that they be laid before both Houses of Congress. [Continued cheers.]

Never were resolutions received with more profound feeling, nor with more enthusiastic demonstrations.

In the resolution in which the act of BROOKS was characterized, the word cruel was used instead of cowardly. The audience insisted upon hearing it read again, and then insisted upon improving it by inserting the fitting term, "Cowardice."

Mr. EVARTS did not seem displeased to read it as amended, and when he had done so, many voices were heard crying, "That's it. That sounds better." The improvement was finally sanctioned by nine tremendous cheers.

Again: When the name of BROOKS was mentioned in the resolutions, it was invariably received with a terrible commingling of groans and hisses. The reference to the press created great excitement. That portion of it that has not hesitated to brand BROOKS as he deserves, was cheered lustily, while the *Herald* and *Journal of Commerce* were named by persons in the audience, and each received groans and hisses, nearly as powerful as those that greeted the name of BROOKS.

They were not satisfied with a single round of cheers for the independent press, and groans for what they termed the "doughface press." They would have the resolution read again, when their cheers and groans were renewed.

The resolution in which the expulsion of BROOKS from the House of Representatives was claimed as the demand of New-York, was received with nine cheers, and a long waving of handkerchiefs. The first speaker announced was

DANIEL LORD, ESQ.

He came forward, and addressing the President, said it was a long time since they had met together upon a public platform. Why was it, he asked, that the President in his old age had been drawn out from his retirement to appear as presiding officer of a popular assemblage? And why was it that the people had gathered there in thousands that night? It was not because they required information; it was not because they needed to be told what had been done. No! It was because they knew what had transpired, and desired to express their opinions and give their decision upon it. [Cheers.] And upon the rights and privileges and principles involved. [Cheers.] It was not the name of BROOKS that gave importance to the occasion. [Three groans for BROOKS.] Let that name be sunk. [Groans and cries of "Sink it and its bearer."] It was not the name of SUMNER—[three cheers for SUMNER]—great though that name was. Let even that name be sunk when the principles involved were to be considered. It was the fact that a Senator of the United States had been stricken down while in his seat upon the floor of the Senate Chamber, that gave interest and importance to the occasion. [Cheers.] And it was in view of the fearful importance of that act that they were to express what they thought of Free speech, a Free Press and Free thought. [Cheers.] It was a question of order or anarchy; of law or lawlessness. The audience did not require to be told what had been done, and they knew, in general, how important were the principles involved. But that they might know generally what it meant, he would read from a debate introduced in the Senate by Mr. SLIDELL—the death of a member of the House of Representatives. It was at such a time that the gentleman from South Carolina—[many voices, "No, not the *gentleman*—he's no gentleman—say coward—that's the term."] Well, said the speaker, it was at such a time and on such an occasion, that the *man* from South Carolina went into the Senate Chamber—a place where treaties are made; where debates were not to be conducted by young men—a place for the exhibition of mental and not of physical strength. It was there that he went to do an act of violence. He found a man there who had grown prematurely old, in consequence of the nature of his labors, and what did he do? He would read to them what he did from the statement of Senator SUMNER. The Senator said: I attended the Senate as usual on Thursday, the 22d May. After some formal business, a message was received from the House of Representatives, announcing the death of a member of that body from Missouri. This was followed by a brief tribute to the deceased from Mr. GEYER, of Missouri, when, according to usage and out of respect to the deceased, the Senate adjourned at once. Instead of leaving the Senate Chamber with the rest of the Senators on the adjournment I continued in my seat, occupied with my pen; and while thus intent, in order to be in season for the mail, which was soon to close, I was approached by several persons who desired to converse with me; but I answered them promptly and briefly, excusing myself, for the reason that I was much engaged. When the last of these persons left me, I drew my arm chair close to my desk, and with my legs under the desk continued writing. My attention at this time was so entirely drawn from all other subjects, that, though there must have been many persons in the Senate, I saw nobody. While thus intent, with my head bent over my writing, I was addressed by a person, who approached the front of my desk, so entirely unobserved that I was not aware of his presence until I heard my name pronounced. As I looked up, with pen in hand, I saw a tall man, whose countenance was not familiar, standing directly over me, and at the same moment caught these words: "I have read your speech twice over, carefully. It is a libel on South Carolina and Mr. BUTLER who is a relative of mine." While these words were still passing from his lips, he commenced a succession of blows, with a heavy cane, on my bare head, by the first of which I was stunned so as to lose my sight. I saw no longer my assailant, nor any other person or object in the room. What I did afterwards was done almost unconsciously, acting under the instincts of self-defence. With head already bent down, I rose from my seat, wrenching up my desk, which was screwed to the floor, and then pressing forward, while my assailant continued his blows. I had no other consciousness until I found myself 10 feet forward, in front of my desk, lying on the floor of the Senate, with my bleeding head supported on the knee of a gentleman whom I soon recognised by voice and manner as Mr. MORGAN, of New-York. Other persons there were about me, offering me friendly assistance, but I did not recognize any of them. Others there were at a distance, looking on and offering no assistance, of whom I recognized only Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, Mr. TOOMBS, of Georgia, and, I thought, also my assailant, standing between them. I was helped from the floor, and conducted into the lobby of the Senate, where I was placed upon a sofa. Of those who helped me here I have no recollection. As I entered the lobby, I recognised Mr. SLIDELL, of Louisiana, who retreated, but I recognized no one *else* until I felt a friendly grasp of the hand, which seemed to come from Mr. CAMPBELL, of Ohio. I have a vague impression that Mr. BRIGHT, President of the Senate, spoke to me while I was on the floor of the Senate or in the lobby. I make this statement in answer to the interrogatory of the Committee, and offer it as presenting completely all my recollections of the assault and of the attending circumstances, whether immediately before or immediately after. I desire to add, that, besides the words which I have given, as uttered by my assailant, I have an indistinct recollection of the words "old man;" but *these are so enveloped in the mist which ensued* from the first blow, that I am not sure whether they were uttered or not.

On the cross-examination of Mr. SUMNER he stated that he was entirely without arms of any kind, and that he had no notice or warning of any kind, direct or indirect, of this assault.

The conclusion of the statement excited another round of groans for BUTLER and his nephew. After which the speaker said: Here, then, we had a man going into the Senate, not to carry out any public object, but because in his private opinion a relative of his had been seriously spoken of, and saying to a Senator, "I came to deal you a blow." And that blow was dealt—not one, but many—until a Senator of the United States lay weltering in his blood upon the floor of the Senate Chamber. Could a case be presented in which would be more distinctly presented the destruction of senatorial privilege, of free speech, and of free thought. [Cries of "No, no."] It was not his vocation to load with epithets; and he would not do so then. He came with the audience, to say only what should be acted upon; and what should tell such men hereafter what awaited any similar act of theirs. [Cheers.] But in arriving at an adequate idea of the danger to be apprehended from such an act as that of BROOKS', it was proper and of the utmost importance to know in what light it was viewed by Senators themselves. By way of ascertaining that, he read from the explanation of Senator SLIDELL, where that Senator said he had not spoken with Senator SUMNER for two years, and therefore he did not think he was in a position to express sympathy. [Hisses.] Here, said the speaker, was a Senator of the United States who saw his brother Senator stricken down, and because he had not spoken with him for two years, did not think he was in a position to express sympathy. [Hisses.] Was that, he would ask, the character of a public man? [Cries of "No, no."] Was that the proper feeling for a Senator? [Cries of "No, no."] Was that common humanity? [Cries of "No! no! It is a disgrace to humanity."] Why, said the speaker, if it were my worst enemy that lay bleeding, I cannot conceive it in my nature nor in yours, to pass him by without one sympathising look. [Cheers.] Senator SLIDELL had not spoken to Mr. SUMNER for two years, and therefore he was not in a position to express sympathy. [A voice, "That's chivalry."] Then there came Senator DOUGLAS, with his explanation. [Groans for DOUGLAS.] His first impulse was, so he said, to go in and restore quiet. [Laughter.] Senator DOUGLAS, not having the hot blood of the South in his veins, was inclined to be conservative. [Renewed laughter.] But he feared his motives might be misconstrued, so he did not interfere. [Hisses.] Another Senator saw his brother wounded upon the floor and did not interfere because he feared his motives might be misconstrued. [Groans.] He, the speaker, would tell Mr. DOUGLAS that when a man was being beaten by another in the manner in which Senator SUMNER was beaten by the man from South Carolina, he might interfere to "restore quiet" without danger of having his motives misconstrued. [Cheers.] He would now introduce to them another Senator. A gentleman that he knew in private life to be a man of liberal mind and of courteous manner. He was at a loss to know how such a man could agree in sentiment with the other Senators he had named, with reference to the striking down of Senator SUMNER. But so it was. Senator TOOMBS corroborated the statements of SLIDELL and DOUGLAS. [Groans for TOOMBS.] He approved of the act, and had no disposition to interfere—at least not in aid of Senator SUMNER. [Renewed groans.] This was a man representing the best he knew in social life. How is it that he could look with such an eye upon the reign of brutality in the Senate? The speaker could not answer, unless it was because of the unwholesome atmosphere that pervaded Washington. He was unwilling to say that such was the spirit of the South. That Slavery—base in itself—debased all who came in daily contact with it. [Cheers.] He could not believe that the South, at large, would coincide with Mr. TOOMBS. He called upon them to think of it as it was. It might be that the taint was all pervading—more so than we were willing to believe. [Cries of "it is," "it is."] Again, there was the statement of Senator BUTLER, the uncle of the nephew. [Hisses.] He had just arrived, and had said that had he been present he would have taken all the responsibility that had been taken by his gallant nephew. [Laughter.] His gallant nephew. This, then, was what was called chivalry. It was the custom among the Romans, when an act of disgraceful violence had been done, to express their disapprobation of it by calling it "Punic chivalry." The Speaker thought that hereafter, in order to give a proper name to such acts, we would have to call them "South Carolina chivalry." [Applause.] In continuation, the speaker thought it well to look for a moment at what the Senate had done in the matter. The effect of it depended very much upon what the Senate thought of it as a body,—what they thought of their privileges. What were their privileges? Protection to them simply as men. No; because they are *Senators*. A protection similar to that given to the sailor under our flag—an important—a necessary protection; for without it their freedom as law-makers was at an end and without it our privileges would be at an end. It was our privileges that made the Senate Chamber sacred. [Cheers.] These Senators were the judges of their privileges—the exclusive judges. When, therefore, Senator SUMNER made his speech, if the Senate did not deem his remarks improper, no one outside had a right to judge. But one outside had judged and accompanied his judgment by an outrage upon the privileges of the Senate. If the President, feeling offended at something that had been said, had marched to the Senate with a file of marines, it would have been a revolutionary act; and was the act of BROOKS less an outrage than such an act would have been. [No, no.] But the subject had a still graver aspect. It had been said by the Committee that the Senate has no power to defend its privileges. This had been said, while it has been decided that every great deliberative body had the power to protect itself. They said, however, that they had no power to adjudicate upon it—that it must go to the House. Did they mean by that, that there is no greater protection in the Senate Chamber than in a private parlor? If so, then there is an end to this Government. Could they not interfere when there had been a breach of privilege? No, not even when the laws of the land had been violated. Then, indeed, there was no safety, for the House could not punish when its own privileges had not been violated. And they were not violated by an outrage in the Senate! The House could not even try a man who killed a waiter in a hotel, because its privileges had not been violated by that act. Where, then, was the protection to free speech, and free thought? If such were the correct view, the Senate was lost, and if the Senate were lost, the Union must also fall. He stood there alarmed at that weak portion of the Union because of its madness. For it depended alone upon the Senate, and if the privileges of the Senate were to be without protection, where would its privileges be secured? For in the duties of a Senator many a nephew must be affected, and, he would ask, were nephews to govern the country? [Applause.]

In conclusion, he would say to them that they must mark the men who looked on coldly when such outrages were done. There were 70,000 men on whom the politicians could not calculate except upon the most important occasions. This was such an occasion, and he hoped they could be calculated upon with safety to proscribe such men at the ballot-box.

The speaker retired amid applause, when Hon. SAMUEL S. RUGGLES came forward and said he had been called upon to say one word. The speaker who had preceded him had left nothing to be explained. In fact, nothing more to be said. And yet, as he had been called upon, he would say that the act of BROOKS was the first in the great tragedy which was to end in the destruction of the Government. By which the Government of law was to be displaced by one of violence. [Cries of "No, no."] The speaker continued. Yes, unless they would prevent it. [Cheers.] It had been well said that if the President had appeared in the Senate with a corps of marines, the Government would have been destroyed. Was it not almost equal to that? The striking down of a Senator upon the floor of the Senate? What, he would ask, was the course to be pursued in order to prevent such acts in future? In answer, he said, we must vindicate our own dignity. (Cheers.) If the Senate would not defend theirs what then was to come? Why, we must meet force by force. (Great cheering.) What!—South Carolina silence Senators on the floor of their chamber? South Carolina with not 1-40th of our population? Why, there was enough within a mile—yes, within that house—enough to sustain our Senators. And, if need be, we would all go. [Great cheering.] There was one gentleman whose name had been mentioned, concerning whom he had a word to say—Don Quixote. He was a chivalric gentleman—he met his enemies in the open field, and dared them to come armed and fight him. Senator SUMNER had done that gentleman great injustice in comparing BUTLER to him. In the name of Don Quixote, he protested against the comparison. [Great cheering, amid which the speaker retired.]

Hon. CHARLES KING was next announced. He said it was not without much hesitation that in the position he now occupied—which had prevented him from appearing much in political assemblies—he appeared before them. But this was not an ordinary political meeting. It was no ordinary occasion. It was an occasion on which no man with a freeman's blood in his veins dared to absent himself. [Great applause.] He belonged to a race that had had *something to do with the formation of the Constitution*. And when he saw all its blessings stricken *down by a dastardly coward, he could not refrain* from expressing his sentiments on the subject. He scorned the act; he scorned the actors, he scorned the sympathizers, and most of all, he scorned the cause of Slavery. [Enthusiastic applause.] He *said in continuation, that it was far from his purpose* when he entered the room to say as much as *he had said*. He desired to refrain from strong words; he had had a misgiving when he arose that he would not be able to refrain from them, because his feelings were strong and he was in the habit of expressing them freely. We were born of a race who loved Liberty and who had earned it. And now we had seen it stricken down in the Senate at Washington. And besides that, we had seen one who had done a great work on the free press stricken down by another. HORACE GREELEY—[great cheering]—who had gone to Washington for information, and when he had found it dared to write it, for that his person had been violated. He knew not how to express sufficiently his admiration of the man who had gone there and remained there while he knew he was liable to be attacked at any moment—that he might give truly what he then saw and heard. His moral courage was great, and his deservings equally so. He, the speaker, felt a tenderness on the subject of the press, the best part of his life had been spent on the press, and he considered the position of an editor the highest position in a Republic. [Great applause.] He had spoken of one editor, HORACE GREELEY, he would now speak of another, who was in Washington, one who was not afraid of man nor beast—General JAMES WATSON WEBB—there were those there who would willingly put him out if they dared, they would do so only that they knew that they would find him a porcupine to meddle with. [Cheers.] But he had said more than he intended to say. He came there simply to give his name and the influence of his position to the cause. The time had come when all must act—and he was willing to take all the responsibilities that would accrue from the proceedings of that meeting. He might be deemed rash, but he were in daily intercourse with rash young men, (the speaker alluded to his Presidency of Columbia College,) and it was his duty to restrain them. [Laughter.] He felt that he would be unfit for their association, unfit to guide or counsel them, if he were to fail, on such an occasion, to speak feelingly on what he knew to be in accordance with their manly impulses. [Great applause, amid which the speaker retired.]

Mr. EVARTS then introduced another speaker, who, he said, was not afraid to raise Senator SUMNER when he was struck bleeding to the floor of the Senate, lest his motives should be misunderstood. That gentleman represented the Cayuga District of New-York. He would introduce to them, therefore, Hon. EDWIN B. MORGAN. [Tremendous cheers.]

MR. MORGAN'S STATEMENT.

Mr. MORGAN said: I have but a single sentence to utter here to-night. I never addressed a public assembly, and this is the last place in which I would choose to make the first attempt. It was by the merest accident that I was present in the great slaughter-house of Washington. Business called me there, and while I was in conversation with one of the representatives of the Press of your City, I heard the first and second blows struck upon Senator SUMNER's head. Instantly my friend and myself pressed forward towards the scene of conflict. It was the impulse of our nature—of every free man's nature—and no credit is due to us, because there is no man who would not have done the same. [Loud cheers.] I saw from the instant that I started from the opposite side of the Senate Chamber that—What do you call him here? [Cries of "Assassin," "Villain," "Scoundrel," "Beast," "Chivalry of the South," "Murderer."] I saw that the blows were given on a defenceless man; these blows were given with all the power that a man six feet three inches high could possibly inflict on a man seated at his desk without the capability of rising. During the brief time that I was passing from one end of the Senate Chamber to the other, fifteen or twenty blows were given with as much rapidity as the cane could descend in the hand of an active and powerful man. My friend (his name was MURRAY) caught the villain BROOKS by the arm, (cries of "call him nigger-breeder, that's the term,") almost at the same instant my good fortune brought me to place myself between the beaten Senator and the assassin. I caught Mr. SUMNER and saved him from actually falling on the floor. I laid him on the floor sustaining him with my arm, and that arm, and this coat that I now wear were saturated with his poor blood. Around us stood several Senators complacently looking on. [Cries of "shame on such Senators, name them."] Why should I name them? You all know them. TOOMBS was one, STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS was another. [Groans for DOUGLAS. Great confusion, cries of "hark! from the tombs a doleful sound."] What the punishment of this great crime, this intended assassination will be, I cannot promise you. It is evaded by the Senate, it is now before the House, and that is all I will venture to say on the subject.

The next speaker introduced to the Assembly was JOHN A. STEVENS, Esq., President of the Bank of Commerce:

SPEECH OF MR. STEVENS.

I came, he said, entirely unprepared to make a speech, but I was told that if I did not come forward I should be convicted of a gross dereliction of duty. I should be told that I did not participate in the objects and aim of this meeting. That would be, indeed, most untrue, for from my inmost soul I do participate. Still, I come before you not prepared to make any remarks, and if I had made any preparation, I should have found myself anticipated by the cogent resolutions that have been presented to you. I will yield to no man in patriotism, but I can add nothing in patriotic feeling to what has been advanced in those resolutions, to what has been suggested by abler heads, and uttered by wiser tongues than mine. I trust that the spirit which dictated those resolutions and speeches will be physically maintained by stronger arms than mine. I heartily indorse both the resolutions and the speeches. They are earnest and luminous exemplifications of this most disastrous affair, an affair so disastrous that we cannot assign the evil to any section of the country. It is the cause of the whole country. It was the endeavor to extinguish Free Thought and Free Speech in a free place. It was the endeavor to revolutionize our conceded ideas of what was due to thought, speech and the press. It is now our duty to maintain these three inviolate—our forefathers fought and bled for these among their other liberties. Shall we at the distance of a single generation prove ourselves unable to maintain what they spilt their blood for. [Cheers.] A time is now arrived not for mere talk, not only for earnest talk, but for striving, united, determined *action*. [Loud cheers.] It has been well said by those who have gone before me to night, that we should hold neither social nor political relations with any man whose argument is in a gutta-percha stick, who does not even give his enemy the fair play of a prize-ring, who strikes him when he is down, incapable and unconscious. [Cries of "That is South Carolina—that is Southern chivalry! Down with South Carolina."] There must be such united action that the South should no longer possess the Government. [Cheers.] We must as politicians sink all our minor differences and meet the South, and conquer it at the ballot boxes. Our course is to choose good and true men, who will maintain by argument, if they can, the Constitution of the country, but who will at any rate maintain it, and, like himself, meet violence with violence, if necessary. Still, if the people resolutely willed it, the championship of the North might be resolutely asserted at the polls. [Great cheering, amidst which the Speaker retired.]

Amidst the applause which followed the withdrawal,

Mr. JOSEPH HOXIE appeared. He was immediately recognized by those present, and spoke as follows:

MR. HOXIE'S SPEECH.

Fellow Citizens: I rejoice to know I can appear before you without undergoing the ceremony of an introduction. If there are any present who are unacquainted with me, I wish them to learn that I have been rather familiarly known in this community, for many years past, by the cognomen of "Joe Hoxie." Like some who have gone before me, I did not come here to make a speech, but to participate in the expression of Northern freemen against the greatest outrage that was ever perpetrated in this country since the Revolution. I am here to say before you, before the whole world, before my Maker, that no man representing any sovereign State of the Union whatever be his politics, whatever be his predilections, or from whatever section he comes, shall be struck down by the hand of the assassin. This case of Hon. CHARLES SUMNER assumes its worst phase, its most hideous features, not because he was beaten down by a bully—for that might happen anywhere, in any country, on any pretext—but because the whole Union is outraged in the act, because the sanctity of our Senate Chamber has been violated and its dignity insulted, and because it has been sanctioned by the Southern States of the Union, and almost entirely by the press of the South, as well as by the mouths of the Southern Senators. We all feel here that such an attack is a disgrace to the entire country. Especially is it a disgrace to the Senate of the United States. Never before have I known grave Senators in the Senate act as they did on this occasion, or own that they did not interfere because they had no sympathy with a man who was being beaten to death after he was unconscious.

It was not the man—no, it was not the man that was first in his thoughts. It was a sovereign State of the Union—it was Massachusetts that was attacked. If SEWARD, or any representative of the State of New-York had been struck down, would it have been him alone? No; it would have been a great State—the Empire State of New-York—that *had been so insulted, so stricken down*. The attack of BROOKS insulted the entire Free States, and, rightly judged, was an onslaught on the whole Union. But how was the attack received in the South? What had the Southern press to say about it? They were almost unanimous in its praise. They gloried in it. They exulted in it. The *National Intelligencer* of Washington, the mouth-piece of this accursed Administration—[tumultuous cheers, waving of handkerchiefs, and three groans for PIERCE]—the Southern press, I say, dignify the transaction by the name of an "unfortunate occurrence." Is it, I would ask, an unfortunate occurrence that has filled this house as I never saw it filled before?

I will tell you one thing, my fellow citizens; if SUMNER had not been taken unawares, if he had not been *stunned* before he had the opportunity to resistance, the "nephew of his uncle" would have found it "an unfortunate occurrence."

Now, let us come to the practical end of this meeting. What is your duty, and what is mine? I stand here to-night to forget all past political associations. I am not a young man; I think I am still an active one; and I will give all that is left of me from this time to the grave, if need be, to resist the extension of the Slave Power. In the election of Members to Congress, I will not ask their principles, but I will ask them two questions. So that they be able and fearless, I care not what are their principles, but two questions I will ask them. To each one I will say, "Can you fight?" [Cheers.] If he says yes, then I will say, "Will you fight." [Cheers.] If he says he will fight, he may entertain what opinion his pleases upon any subject whatever, and if I have any other duty to do, I will go to the fireside of every citizen, and entreat them to lay aside every difference and unite for the preservation of the Constitution of the Country—a Constitution which is not to be invaded by Southern bullies, jeopardized by Southern cowards, or periled by Southern arrogance. I will vote and work as for a brother for the man who is firm and fearless. If this were the resolution of all Northern men, or of the majority of them, we should never hear of attempted assassinations in the Senate Chamber. Depend upon it, those Southerners who boasted of their Southern chivalry have no real courage. They would never attack, any one of them, any resolute man who was in a position to protect and defend himself.

Mr. HOXIE said he wished it had fallen to his lot to introduce the gentleman who had preceded him. It might not be known by all who were present that he was the son of that great man who fought at Yorktown and at Saratoga. Then there was the speaker who preceeded Mr. STEPHENS. Was not he the son of the celebrated RUFUS KING, of revolutionary memory? While, at that moment, on that platform, said the speaker, I observe a man in whose veins flows some of the blood that flowed in the veins of the Father of his Country—ALEXANDER HAMILTON. [Loud cheers.] In conclusion, I have only one thing to say, that I would remind the South that there are blows to give as well as blows to receive, and may God prosper the right. [Loud and vehement cheers.]

Confused cries then arose for "BEECHER," "GREELEY" and "THEODORE PARKER." Neither Mr. GREELEY nor Mr. PARKER were present. Mr. EVARTS said that it was with no intention of making a speech that he now presented himself. The meeting had now to decide whether or no it would adopt the resolutions. They would be put by the President, and it was necessary the meeting should answer most unmistakably.

The President then arose, and said that the question before the meeting was the adoption of the resolutions. Those who were in favor of their adoption would say "Yes."

The meeting said, "Yes," from six thousand mouths. On the "No's" being called, about *ten* answered, very faintly. The motion was then to adjourn, and the meeting adjourned, amid loud cries of, "BEECHER," "GREELEY." But no sooner had the audience risen, and the assembly on the platform got into a state of confusion, than Mr. BEECHER's face was detected amid the crowd. The word went forth that he was present, and the cries became louder than ever.

Here the Chairman attempted to adjourn the meeting, but it *wouldn't* adjourn. "BEECHER! BEECHER! BEECHER!" cried everybody. A gentleman on the platform waved silence, and obtained it at last by promising that Mr. BEECHER would speak.

REV. H. W. BEECHER'S SPEECH.

Rev. H. W. BEECHER came forward, evidently caught unprepared for the emergency. He had his claret-colored "squash hat" in his hand, his overcoat was buttoned close under the chin, and a white collar rose up on one side only of his face. So soon as the multitude had hushed, he began:

He said nothing more consummately wise could have happened by the ordering of Divine Providence than that just this Senator should be struck down by just this assassin, in just this cowardly way, to arouse freemen to the impending danger. It was the ordering of Providence, he said, for Providence does sometimes employ infernal instruments to work his will. Mr. SUMNER, a lawyer by profession, a scholar by instinct, was caught up by a wave of political feeling and borne into office just as some swelling spring tide might rise and lift a noble ship of GEORGE STEERS' matchless moulding, and bear it out to sea. Office sought him and he honored office. I believe I speak what was the sentiment of his heart when I say that he did not covet office, but accepted it reluctantly. I visited him just at the time that the call was made upon him, and clergyman that I am, and confessor, perhaps, I may say he confessed to me the secret of his breast. [Laughter.] * * * * * * While he has been at Washington, his course has been the purest, the most courteous, the least calculated to give offence. He everywhere, and at all times, observed the rules of decorum; in fact the only complaint ever heard against him by injudicious friends, I must say, was that he was too shrinking and sensitive in his nature, and therefore unfitted to meet the turbulent politics of the day, and it was because he was so mild that he was struck down by the felon blow. I would not ask what man would see him struck down, I would not myself see the raggedest wretch in the street struck down by one stronger than himself without, although I *ought* to be a man of peace, interfering to protect him at the peril of my life.

Rake the Five Points through, out of the wrecked semblances of men that still crowd that locality, you cannot find one so debased, so lost to manly instinct, that would not resent it as an insult if you ask him whether he "would strike a man when he is down." If you had gone through the assemblage where, day after day, lately the fancy-men of the town held court, and asked them all, from the hero of the ring, principal, second, all, down to the bottle-holder, you could not find one of them but would insist upon that point that "fair play is a jewel."

Senator SUMNER had one physical fault which would have excused him from doing military duty—he was very near-sighted; and when engaged in writing must be so bowed over his desk as that to strike him would be as mean as to strike a woman. Oh! the chivalry of the *man* BROOKS, of *South* Carolina! It was the chivalry of one who would creep into the sleeping-room of a woman when she lay utterly unconscious of the assassin's approach, and thrusting aside the drapery of her couch, should bludgeon her. It was the chivalry of one who should come upon a blind man sitting cramped in hands and feet, and, seeing no policeman near, should brain him.

There he sat, the scholarly Senator, unarmed, with anything save the pen. Ah! there you have it! The symbol of the North is the pen. The symbol of the South is the bludgeon. [Tremendous applause.] But BROOKS is not the only hero of the club. Mythology had her man of the club—her Hercules—but Hercules, though he went about in the dim twilight of the world's improvement, used his club only upon hydras, Nemean lions, and the like. He never stole upon unarmed men when they had not thought of his approach. Scripture too, has its hero of the club, and he was sacred—it was CAIN. BROOKS took his cane and faithfully renewed the wretched deed of his prototype.

But, friends, this outrage is but a pimple on the surface. The disease which it indicates lies deeper—it infects the whole body. As BROOKS stealthily crept up to murder SUMNER, so the President and the Slavery propagandists of the nation have stealthily crept up to murder Kansas. With arms and men the vigor of the Administration has been expended in the inhuman task of ruining free Kansas. [Applause.] It is stormy now, said he, in Kansas; it is stormy now in Washington; and by and by it will be stormy in the whole country, unless we of the North say, "*Madmen*, thus far you have gone, you shall go no farther." The peroration of Mr. BEECHER we will not attempt to reproduce. We have only fairly outlined the course of his remarks above.

He concluded as he had begun, with tremendous applause. Having taken his seat, the immense crowd began to move out.

The Meeting Outside.

It was a long time after the meeting was under way, before the coming throng could be made to believe that the interior of the Tabernacle was so filled up that no more could possibly squeeze in. New comers kept pushing their way in, till finally only an occasional one more skilled in the practiced art of elbowing could succeed in effecting an entrance. But science in this respect had at length to succumb. The entry was a compact mass of men. The upper step leading to the entry was filled—the crowd, however, kept coming, and soon each surrounding step was occupied with the crowd. The cry was still they come, and come they did till an outside crowd extended down the hall-way to the very gate of the entrance from Broadway.

A voice cried out, "Let's have a meeting here."

The proposition was at once loudly seconded.

M. W. THOMAS thereupon moved that GEORGE W. BLUNT, Esq., preside, and put the motion to that effect.

Messrs. ISAAC DAYTON and GEORGE VANCE were elected Vice-Presidents.

Mr. BLUNT luckily occupied a position near the centre of the broad upper step, convenient for assuming the functions of a presiding officer of the throng congregated about him. He accepted, he said, with pride, the position they had elected him to, because he felt it better they should be doing something, to standing there idle. They had congregated and refused to go home, from feelings of kindred sympathy, and to express their disapprobation of a great wrong—a wrong not to a single man only but a blow to the sacred freedom of speech. It was fitting to give utterance to these feelings anywhere—if they could not do it inside the Tabernacle, they could do it where they were, and if they were crowded from there, they could go into the public streets. But it was important that they should not allow their feelings to carry them too far. They should be generous as well as just. They should remember the birth-place of BROOKS; it was not the happy birth-place of SUMNER. BROOKS was born and educated in a Slave State. He was reared in the hot-bed of Slavery. He was reared where the wildest passions of human nature were left ungoverned—where it was not deemed unmanly to fight. SUMNER on the other hand, had been brought up on New-England soil, and educated in the rigid and moral school of the Puritans. In this difference of early education and prejudices a slight palliation existed for BROOKS, but it was very slight. But, slight as it was, he would have them all consider it.

A VOICE—BROOKS was born a brute. He needs no sympathy.

Mr. [illegible]—It is because of his birth. I pity him. I have given my sentiments—let others utter their's. Freedom of speech is my motto. Who is the next to indulge in the freedom?

Mr. PEYTON was then announced. He thought that Hon. PRESTON BROOKS, the chivalrous son of chivalrous South Carolina, should not be so seriously censured. To whom little was given but little should be expected. The poor fellow—the *Honorable* Mr. BROOKS should not be criticised with undue severity. He was born among "niggers," was reared among niggers, and had always lived among niggers. The crack of the overseer's lash had been ringing in his (BROOKS') ears since childhood; he had never learned anything but plantation manners and plantation brutality; he had always to deal with "niggers" whipped into obedience; had always been accustomed to brute force, (known at the South as "chivalry,") and therefore that should not be expected of him which we look for in a refined and Christian gentleman—one who had so many better advantages. [Loud and long-continued laughter and cheers.] Had he been, like SUMNER, [cheers,] born among civilized society—a society who thought that the use of the bludgeon and revolver or knife on those who held different opinions was neither logical nor polite—where every man could express his honest opinions without fear of being lynched; had he, like CHARLES SUMNER, [three cheers were here given for "CHARLES SUMNER,"] been educated at Old Harvard, and reaped all the advantages that such an education and opportunities give, why then it might be proper to censure his sneaking, cowardly and [illegible] assault on SUMNER—then he could offer no just excuse. But it was obviously unfair to expect a man like Bully—he begged pardon he meant to say Hon. PRESTON BROOKS—the chivalrous son of chivalrous South Carolina, to act like an educated and Christian gentleman, such as CHARLES SUMNER was. [Cheers.] He hoped then that his hearers would take these circumstances into consideration. Look upon BROOKS more in pity than in anger for his conduct, such as would disgrace any *gentleman*—any man with manly impulses—any man born in a Free State, among free society. But don't be too severe, said the speaker, upon poor BROOKS. The poor devil doesn't know any better; he never had a chance to learn decency. [Cheers and laughter long continued.] But still something must be done. It would not do to look on in apathy, while honorable gentlemen were beaten over the heads with clubs because they had the audacity to say—to think—that Slavery was not the most Christianizing and civilizing institution in the world, and that all who thought otherwise were not disorganizers, disunionists, and traitors. Yes, something must be done, and he was in favor of doing it, and at once. [Cries of "Good," "that's right."] We must teach these bullies that when by chance they are thrown amongst gentlemen they must conduct themselves like gentlemen. If they will persist in acting like bullies, blackguards and cowards, why then, of course, they must be treated like blackguards, bullies and cowards. [Cries of "That's so," "that's so."] If the bludgeon, knife and revolver were the only argument that these men could understand, why then they must be argued with in their own language. [Cheers.] We must be prepared for these chivalrous blackguards—we must not be caught with our knees under our desks. We must be up and active—active and determined to protect our rights, to protect the freedom of speech, the rights of freemen, against all odds and under every circumstance—peaceably if we can, forcibly if we must. [Great cheers followed, amidst which Mr. P. retired.]

Mr. BAILEY was then introduced, but without initials or local habitation. A gentleman present, however, informed our reporter that he (Mr. BAILEY) was formerly the private Secretary of Archbishop HUGHES.

Mr. B. said that he was opposed to allowing any sympathy to such a man as PRESTON BROOKS. No man born in the nineteenth century could be excused for such brutality as he had been guilty of. But this was not in his view the chief point. The question had come to be an issue between the North and the South. The battle of Freedom against Slavery—of right principles against wrong doing—of truth against falsehood—had already begun. There would be and must be a marshaling of the opposing forces and interests. The result of this hostility God alone knew. A great problem in the history of Freedom would be worked. It was being worked out in Kansas, and the contest would extend itself through the entire West and South and North. It remained for them in the crisis to do each his duty.

Dr. KINGSLEY, of Pennsylvania, followed in the next address. He made allowance for the birthplace of BROOKS, but he made no allowance for a man so lost to every instinct of human decency and right. Striking a man when he was down, was an act of craven cowardice that a half white man would not be guilty of.

A VOICE—BROOKS is not half white, but a whole nigger.

Dr. KINGSLEY—I won't say that, but I will say, if he has not a black skin he has at least a black heart. Look at SUMNER in contrast with such a man. His career in the Senate has been one of silent bearing of the scoffs and jibes of the Southern fanatics arrayed against him. He had at length dared to speak out his sentiments—using no more than the ordinary freedom of speech delegated to every member of Congress. For that freedom he had been most cowardly and murderously beaten. Dr. K. continued his remarks with a glowing eulogy of the political course of Mr. SUMNER, and concluded with expressing as his solemn conviction, that the greatest good would eventuate from this great wrong.

Mr. N. P. BARR was the next speaker. He argued in the terms of condemnation uttered against BROOKS. A blow had been struck and it was theirs to return an opposing blow. He did not go in for mincing matters. Rebukes, however severely uttered against a coward and a dastard would be ineffectual. Something striking was necessary to bring such persons to a realizing sense of their infamous position. If they did not strike themselves, the blow that BROOKS had struck would at least rebound upon his own dastard head and those of all allied with him. He advised all to be cheered with this fact, but while they took courage not to forget the closing clause of the injunction of the revolutionary hero—*to keep their powder dry*.

Mr. WILLIAM TAYLOR next briefly addressed the meeting. He drew a comparison between the estimates put upon crime in Washington according to the parties implicated, as shown in the difference of bail required for HERBERT, the murderer of KEATING, and for BROOKS, while the victim of his assault was lying in a most critical condition. He referred too to the bail required in the case of ROBINSON in Kansas, as showing a still more striking contrast. After some further remarks, approving what had been said by the previous speakers,

Mr. JAMES B[illegible] followed.

Mr. J. T. STEVENS, of the Eighth Ward, here moved an adjournment.

Mr. WM. OLAND BOURNE said "hold on a moment," and, placing himself in front of the President, followed in a few words, urging that the only question was how to kill Slavery. He recommended a free platform, and insisted that in such a platform were planks sufficient to dam up all the Brooks of the South.

A VOICE—PRESTON BROOKS is a shallow brook.

Mr. E. H. CROSBIE, who next spoke, said that the brook unfortunately was muddy as well as shallow, but it was theirs to leap into it and stop not only its bubbling but its babbling.

A VOICE—And the babbling sermons?

Mr. C.—There are no sermons in this BROOKS; but there are sermons in stones.

A VOICE—We will use them.

ANOTHER VOICE—Sharpe's rifles would be better.

Mr. C. insisted that they wanted neither; they wanted moral courage to stick to the right; to shame the South and conquer peace.

Mr. MORGAN, of the Seventh Ward, followed in a few words, commending the judicious courage of Mr. PRESTON S. BROOKS, in avoiding to lay hands upon Senator WILSON.

After some brief remarks from Mr. CROSBIE, the outside speaking terminated, and the crowd seeing that they could not get into the Tabernacle, filed out into the street and separated.

The Sumner Assault, &c.

ACTION OF AN AMERICAN COUNCIL RELATIVE TO AFFAIRS AT WASHINGTON.

BOSTON, Friday, May 30.

The American Council, No. 482, of Worcester, have

Resolved, That in case of personal outrage and violence being threatened to Mr. SUMNER's colleague and others representing the Old Bay State in Congress, we agree to hold ourselves prepared to depart at an hour's notice for the Capital of our country, if the demand is necessary, to defend the delegation from this State in Congress against personal attack from Southern assassins.

MR. SUMNER'S CONDITION.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

Mr. SUMNER is more comfortable this morning, and the symptoms of erysipelas are subsiding. Drs. PERRY, MILLER, and LINDSLY held a consultation this morning. No one is yet admitted into his room.

FRIDAY EVENING.—Mr. SUMNER's health has improved to-day.

We understand that Mr. CAVALCANTI D'ALBUQUERQUE yesterday presented his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Majesty the Emperor of Brazil. Some of our readers will remember that about eighteen years since, the same gentleman most acceptably represented his Government here as Chargé d'Affaires.—*Union*.

THE KANSAS WAR.

Further Particulars of the Attack on Lawrence.

PILLAGE AND PLUNDER.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

LAWRENCE, Kansas, Wednesday, May 21, 1856—8 A. M.

I was awoke this morning by the beating of the enemy's drum at a camp less than two miles distant from us, where they all gathered in last night for a general rendezvous. On going out, I found that their whole cavalry force, consisting of about one hundred men, together with their artillery, the number of which we do not know, were planted upon Mount Oread, about one mile from us, where they have a fine view, if not command, of the whole town. There is magnificence, blended with humiliation in the scene, to see their arms and scabbards glistening in the morning sun—their stars and stripes waving in defiance of the true spirit of squatter sovereignty—a hostile army planting their cannon before sunrise to bombard so promising a town as this—and all under the veil of a professedly republican Government. This scene has caused impressions that will be as lasting as life, and our children's children will relate the atrocious tale as the fireside gossip of a degenerate and Slave-ridden age. If the designs of this day are executed upon us, the Union is lost—National Liberty dies—the fatal shot is given from Mount Oread.

Eight o'clock A. M.—About one hundred men have just arrived from Franklin—mostly on foot. Fifty have also joined them from the upper camp. They stretch along the brow of the hill for about a hundred rods, looking like an army of ten thousand. ATCHISON is among them—also General WHITFIELD. Perhaps the General will take command of the mob, to become more deserving of a seat in the National Democratic Congress. Their horses are, many of them, stolen. They took all they could find in this vicinity yesterday, and claimed no authority for the act except their arms. It is reported that the cause of their postponing the attack yesterday was on account of a difficulty among themselves, arising from the insubordination of some of the companies.

They are proceeding with every appearance of a premeditated attack, and we have no hopes whatever of being able to treat with them. Undoubtedly they expect to intimidate us into some humiliating compromise by holding an army of drawn daggers over our heads; but we will not bargain our manhood or honor for a life of unconditional bondage. If they are not more destitute of human sympathy than the most untutored savages, they will allow us opportunity to remove our women and children to a place of safety.

They have done nothing yet this morning not consistent with "law-and-order" men, except to chase several of our men in passing in and out of town. There is an understanding with the world outside that, as soon as firing commences here, it is a fight between the people and a lawless mob, and they will rally to our aid. This course was adopted for this reason. It was feared that if we had an armed force in our streets, His Majesty the Marshal would have a warrant for every man in the ranks, and thereby would arrest our whole army, if we carried out pledges to submit to any legal process held by him; but by keeping them outside they have liberty to fight for our common defence when the hour comes.

Twelve o'clock M.—The Government posse now consists of about 400, all told. They have several flags waving over them, but *not one National flag* among them all. One is white with black stripes—one is the flag of the *Palmetto State*—one is red, with a lone star upon it, and so on. What these all mean, is not conceivable by Yankees like us. The Deputy Marshal has just come down to town with a small posse of seven or eight, and he goes directly to some of our first men and summons them as his posse. He has thus taken Col. PERRY, Col. TOPLIFF, Col. ELDRIDGE, Dr. GARVIN, Gen. DEITZLER, and a few others, and they have just gone into the street to serve him in executing the demands of the Government of the United States. But what a farce—to come into a town where all is quiet—no gatherings upon the streets—no show of force or resistance—and call for a posse before attempting to make an arrest! How plainly ridiculous, for only yesterday the same Marshal came into town and subpœnaed two men *all alone*, with no posse, and no one molested him! He knows he can serve warrants in the same manner to-day, if that was what he wanted. But we can only laugh at what our eyes behold, however serious it may seem to have half-a-dozen large cannon pointing at us from yonder hill. This is a sorry day's work I fear for Uncle Sam, especially if this same posse proceeds to molest our property and take our lives. It is supposed that they imagine our streets are all undermined, therefore they do not dare risk themselves here with a posse of our own men among them. I wouldn't tell them it was a lie if I could.

RANDOLPH.

The Sacking of Lawrence.

To the Editor of the Missouri Democrat:

A little before sunrise on Wednesday morning, May 21, a body of men, armed with United States muskets and cannon, appeared upon the hill, about three-fourths of a mile southeast from the town of Lawrence. Additional forces continued to arrive for several hours, from the direction of Lecompton, and also from Franklin. Between 8 and 9 o'clock, part of the troops moved down to the north, by Gov. ROBINSON's house, to a hill immediately overlooking the town. About 11 o'clock, United States Deputy Marshal W. P. FAIN, (three weeks from Georgia,) with a posse of eight men, came into Lawrence. They were respectfully received at the Eldridge House. The Marshal first summoned several prominent citizens to aid his posse, and then proceeded to arrest Judge SMITH and Col. DEITZLER on a charge of high treason. Judge SMITH was sitting in the reading-room of the hotel, and when informed that the Marshal wished to see him, he cheerfully went into his room, and submitted himself to the arrest. During these proceedings there was no stir or excitement in the town, and not more than twenty or thirty men were about the streets. The Marshal and his posse took dinner at the hotel, after which Col. ELDRIDGE went, with his hack, and conveyed the prisoners and a part of the posse to the camp.

The Marshal now dismissed his entire posse, and Sheriff JONES immediately summoned them all. And then commenced the scenes disgraceful to humanity, destruction to Kansas, and the end of which God only knows.

About 1 o'clock P. M., JONES rode into town with a posse of twenty-five mounted men, armed with muskets and bayonets. They proceeded to the Hotel, and JONES called for General POMEROY. He came to the door. JONES stated he had several times been resisted in that place—attempts had been made to assassinate him—and he now declared that he was "determined to execute the law, if he lost his life." "And now, said he, I demand of you, as the most prominent man in the place, the surrender of all the cannon and Sharpe's rifles that you have, and I give you five minutes to decide whether you will give them up—taking out his watch and noting the time. The General went up to the Committee room, and returned in a few minutes, and replied that the cannon would be given up, but that there were no Sharpe's rifles in the place except such as were private property, and that those could not be surrendered. JONES seemed to be of opinion that they had rifles which were not private property, and requested him to stack all they had in the street, and said that such as could be proved to be private property would be returned. By this time the whole posse, variously estimated at from five to eight hundred men, were marching down the hill, and coming into town on the south side.

The cannon (four pieces) were produced and carried through the street. One was a brass six-pounder; the others little pop-guns, which a man could comfortably carry on his shoulders. No rifles were delivered up. JONES now told Col. ELDRIDGE, who occupied the hotel and owned the furniture, that the hotel must be destroyed; that he was acting strictly under orders. The grand jury at Lecompton had declared the hotel and presses at Lawrence a nuisance, and ordered him to destroy them. He would give Col. ELDRIDGE an opportunity to remove his furniture, and for that purpose he might have until five o'clock. It was then fifteen minutes past three. Col. ELDRIDGE replied that the furniture could not be removed in less time than half a day, and desired a longer time. JONES refused. Then said ELDRIDGE, give me time to remove my family, that is all I ask. A part of the furniture was afterwards removed by the posse as plunder, but most of it was burned with the house. By this time the "law and order" mob was pouring into the streets, and the residents, men, women and children, sought shelter in the adjoining woods.

The first property destroyed was the press of the *Kansas Free State*, which was thrown into the river, and everything pertaining to the office, with exchanges, paper, and a large quantity of miscellaneous books, was thrown into the street, mutilated and destroyed. The flag of the lone star "South Carolina and Southern Rights," was hoisted, first upon the house of G. W. BROWN, of the *Herald of Freedom*, and afterwards upon the hotel. BROWN's press, and everything in the office, shared the same fate as the other, and a wagon load of books and papers was trampled in the streets.

JONES promised, in the commencement, that no private property should be destroyed. But houses were broken open and rifled of whatever suited the fancy of the mob. Locks, bolts or bars, were no security. Windows and doors were broken and destroyed, and money and valuables to a large amount missing. It was currently reported, and uncontradicted, that eight thousand dollars, chiefly in money, was lost from one house.

About five o'clock, three cannon were placed in the street, twelve or fifteen rods east of the hotel, and some thirty shots were fired, shattering the wall considerably, but proving altogether too slow a method of destruction for these "law and order" men. They then set fire to the building in different places, and put several kegs of powder under it. The flames and smoke soon burst out at the windows, and the whole building was in a blaze. The walls trembled and fell, and the shouts and yells of the mob proclaimed the triumph of law and order in Lawrence. While the hotel was burning, the house of G. W. BROWN was twice set on fire. The floor was burned through. The fire was finally extinguished by some young men of Lawrence. The mob threatened to shoot them, but they were not deterred. If his house had burned, several others must certainly have been destroyed, and there would have been danger of burning nearly half the town. Many of the mob were bent on destroying every house in the place, and speeches were made urging the destruction of the whole town. ATCHISON, it is said, advised moderation. Col. JACKSON, of Georgia, with many others, were opposed to the burning of the hotel. A tender-hearted man from Missouri, who had come out to exterminate the d—d Abolitionists, shed tears at the sight of the destruction of the property of innocent, unoffending men, as he found them to be. The mob began to disperse an hour before sunset, and at sundown most of them had left the town. A few, overcome by excitement or stupified by liquor, lay insensible in the street. They were unharmed by the people of Lawrence.

In the evening Gov. ROBINSON's house was set on fire and burned to the ground. And thus ended, for that day, the execution of the "law" in Lawrence.

The women and children of Lawrence slept that night either beneath the friendly sheltering trees along the banks of the Kansas, or huddled together in small houses and cabins on the outskirts of the town.

One man of the posse was killed by the falling of a brick from the hotel.

The report that a Free-State man was killed at Lawrence on the 21st, I think a mistake. I think it has reference to a most cold blooded murder committed by them on the 19th inst., at Blanton's Bridge, three miles south of Lawrence, where a man named JOHN JONES was shot after he had delivered up his revolver. The man who shot him saying, as he did it; "I have shot one God d——d abolitionist, and I'll shoot another." JONES was from Illinois. He died the next night.

From the numbers whom I have seen returning, and from credible information, I am of opinion that there were three men from Missouri to one from the Territory engaged in the invasion.

The Free State men had made no preparation for defence, *and no resistance was attempted. Men* from all parts of the Territory would have come to assist them, but they did not desire it. So long as there was hope in peaceful measures they would resort to no other. I greatly fear that that time is past, and that the scenes of the 21st will prove to be the commencement of a civil war in Kansas.

AN EYE-WITNESS.

Latest News From Kansas.

REPORTED MURDER OF PRO-SLAVERY MEN.

ST. LOUIS, Friday, May 30.

The St. Louis *Republican*, this morning, publishes a letter purporting to come from Independence, May 26, which states that eight Pro-Slavery settlers, on Pottawatamie Creek, have been killed by Free-State men. The letter says the deed was committed by an organized band of Abolitionists, who have determined to wreak vengeance upon any opponents of their views. The other settlers in the neighborhood have asked Governor SHANNON to protect them and their property from further violence. All is quiet at Lawrence, Lecompton, and Franklin, United States troops having been stationed in each place.

REPORTED MURDER OF TWO NEW-HAVEN EMIGRANTS.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 30.

Reliable information has been received here of the murder of Dr. ROOT and Mr. MITCHELL, from New-Haven, near Lawrence. A letter to the St. Louis *Democrat* confirms the statement, and says they were coolly shot by the posse, ten miles from Lawrence, on the 16th inst., while the forces were collecting to attack Lawrence.

The Murder of Stewart by the Missourian Mob.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

As the Pro-Slavery papers have misrepresented the facts regarding the murder of a citizen of this State, JOHN B. STEWART, I deem it best to furnish you with a true statement sent to a relative of the deceased.

Young STEWART, so wantonly murdered, while on an errand of mercy, by the tools of our President, was son of the District-Attorney from Allegany County, N. Y., and well known by many of our citizens as a promising law student.

Yours respectfully, GEORGE WALTER.

RUSHFORD, Alleghany Co., N. Y., May 26, 1856.

"At the request of your sister I have the painful duty to perform of announcing the death of her only son, JOHN B. STEWART. He left her the 18th March last for Kansas; and on the 19th of May was killed by one of the Border Ruffians near Lawrence.

The circumstances were as follows: A man by the name of JONES was killed on the above-mentioned day, about seven miles south of Lawrence. Word was sent to Lawrence to come to the relief of the family. Four young men, among whom was your nephew, responded to the cry of human agony, and when about three-fourths of a mile from the city fell in with ten men on horseback. They hailed them, as the youth of the party gave them courage. They demanded whence the boys came, where they were bound, and what was their business—to all which the boys replied candidly—so says our informant; after which, JOHN says—"What shall we do?"—to his companions. At this the Missourians drew their rifles and the boys did the same. The Missourians fired, and one of the balls struck JOHN over the left eye. The Missourians wheeled their horses and rode off rapidly, but the remaining boys wounded one of them on the wrist as he turned to flee. JOHN died instantly. I have been thus particular because the Missouri papers have the very opposite of all this, except the death of JOHN, whom they represent as the leader of a gang.

I will not enlarge on this painful topic; Mrs. STEWART is distracted—poor, childless woman! The hope of her old age is cut off thus suddenly by the hand of violence."

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

FRIDAY, May 30—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are quoted at $7 for Pearls, and $6 25 for Pots, ℔ 100 lbs., with a moderate supply and a limited inquiry.

BEESWAX—1,250 lbs. American Yellow were purchased at 28c. ℔ lb.

CANDLES—Are in fair request and are firm in price.

COFFEE—Rio attracts a little more attention at previous quotations; 650 bags have been sold at 10c.@10¼c. ℔ lb. Other kinds are quiet, yet otherwise unaltered.

COPPER—Exhibits no new feature.

COTTON—Is in very moderate demand at about previous figures.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N. O. & Texas.
Ordinary	9⅜	9⅜	9½	9½
Middling	10⅝	10⅝	10¾	10⅞
Middling Fair	11⅛	11¼	12	12¼
Fair	11⅝	11¾	12¼	13

FEATHERS—Still scarce and quiet. Prices unsettled.

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour is much depressed, by the eagerness of factors to realize, while the demand has fallen off considerably. Prices are generally a shade lower and are quite irregular. The sales since our last comprise about 11,400 bbls., in lots mainly at prices with the annexed range:

Superfine No. 2	$5 00	@$5 75
Ordinary State	5 75	@ 5 87½
Straight State	5 87½	@ 6 00
Favorite and Extra State	6 00	@ 6 37½
Inferior to good Michigan	5 60	@ 5 75
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	5 87½	@ 6 25
Common to Good Ohio	6 00	@ 6 37½
Fancy Michigan	5 75	@ 6 00
Fancy Ohio	6 37½	@ 6 50
Extra Michigan	6 00	@ 8 25
Extra Indiana and Wisconsin	6 25	@ 8 50
Extra Ohio	6 50	@ 8 50
Fancy Genesee	6 75	@ 7 00
Extra Genesee	7 00	@ 8 75
Extra Missouri	7 00	@10 00

Canadian is dull and drooping—the sales since our last having amounted to about 1,700 bbls. Superfine to best Extra, mostly at $6@$8 75 ℔ bbl. Southern is quiet yet steady. The sales, since our last, comprise about 1,600 bbls. Mixed to Fancy and best Extra, at $6 50@$9 and $10 50 ℔ bbl. *Rye Flour* is abundant and in request, $3@$4 62½ for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at $2 93¾ @ $3 for Jersey and Baltimore, and $3 25 for Brandywine, ℔ bbl.

FIRE CRACKERS—Canton, 40 packs, are in more request, and worth $1 62½@$1 65 ℔ box.

FISH—The market generally is dull and heavy, the supplies of most kinds, though not very large, being in excess of the requirements of buyers.

FRUIT—Raisins are scarce and stiffly held, but are not active. Other articles appear unaltered.

GRAIN—Wheat, of desirable quality, is not freely offered, but the demand therefor is rather limited, and prices lean in favor of purchasers. Common and poor lots are plenty and heavy, without any noticeable inquiry. The sales since our last add up about 25,000 bushels, including fair Canadian White at $1 69; fair to choice Southern do. at $1 63@$1 80; Common do. red at $1 47½ @$1 50; and poor Western do. at $1 40, ℔ bushel. Rye has not varied much. 4,000 bushels Northern were taken, partly at 86c. ℔ bushel. Barley is dull and nominal. Oats are more inquired for and are now worth 38c.@40c. for Ohio and Lake; 36c.@38c. for State; and 38c.@39c. for Jersey, ℔ bushel. Corn, suited to the requirements of buyers, is not abundant, and it brings pretty full prices. Inferior kinds are plenty and lower, being but sparingly sought after. The sales since our last amount to about 41,000 bushels, at 49c.@56c. for unsound, heated and damp; 58c.@60c. for Mixed Southern; 58c.@62c. for Southern Yellow; [illegible] for round Yellow; 58c.@61c. for Southern White; 58c.@[illegible] for round White, and 58c.@59c. for Western Mixed, ℔ bushel.

PROVISIONS—Pork is very dull. Some [illegible] contracts for Mess remain unsettled, and this circumstance alone seems to induce firmness among factors. The regular demand is limited, in anticipation of lower prices. As it is, buyers have the advantage. The sales since our last comprise only about 400 bbls., in lots, at $18 50 for Mess, $16 50 for Prime Mess, and $14 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Large parcels of Mess were quoted as worth $19, in view of the maturing contracts yet to be settled, but those obliged to fulfill such engagements evince no inclination to recognize any such price, deeming the quotation far above the current value of the article. The available stock of Pork here is considered quite light. Cut Meats are in moderate supply and request at 9½c.@10c. for Hams, 7¼c.@7¾c. for Shoulders, and 8½c. for Longsides, ℔ lb. Bacon continues in very light supply and demand, at 9¾c.@10½c., as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is in lively request at rising prices, the sales since our last having reached about 650 bbls. fair to strictly Prime, closing at 10¾c.@11¼c. ℔ lb. Beef is moderately active at old rates. The sales since our last consist of 350 bbls., at $7@$8 for Country Prime; $9 @$9 50 for do. Mess; $8 50@$12 for repacked do., and $12 @$13 for extra do., ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef now commands $18@$18 50 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are dull and heavy, at prices ranging from $12 50@$16, ℔ bbl. Butter is selling moderately at 17c.@20c. for Ohio; 18c.@22c. for Common *to very good State; 22c.@24c. for Prime and choice do.,* ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 6c.@10c. for poor to choice.

WHISKY—Sales of 550 bbls. Ohio and Prison transpired, mostly at 26½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Were without any quotable improvement. For Liverpool, Cotton 3-16d. ℔ lb.; Flour 1s. 9d.@1s. 10½d. ℔ bbl.; Grain, 4½d.@5½d. ℔ bushel; Pork, 3s. ℔ bbl.; Resin, 1s. 9d.@2s. ℔ bbl.; Beef, 3s. ℔ tierce; Heavy Goods, mainly 20s.@25s. 6d. ℔ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. Engagements, generally very moderate.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

☞ **St. George's Chapel.**—All strangers in the lower Wards of this City are respectfully informed that the Protestant Episcopal Church, on the corner of Cliff and Beekman sts., is open for Divine Service every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and 3½ P. M. All the pews are FREE. P. S.—Old country people will find in this Church a liturgy and services similar to those of the Church of England and Ireland. Rev. B. EVANS, Rector.

☞ **First Associate Presbyterian Church, Hoboken.**—In the absence of the Pastor, Rev. JAS. THOMPSON will preach for the above congregation TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock P. M., in the Town Hall, southwest corner of Washington and 1st-sts.—entrance on 1st-st. Religious exercises may be expected in the same place at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Livingston Reformed Dutch Church**—Northwest corner 33d-st. and 8th-av.—Public worship TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., conducted by the Pastor, Rev. F. N. ZABRISKIE. Also, at 8 P. M., anniversary of the Sabbath School, when addresses will be delivered by Rev. E. W. COLLIER and by the pastor.

☞ **Allen-street Presbyterian Church.**—*The pastor, Rev. GEO. C. LUCAS, will preach NEXT* SABBATH MORNING, from Esther vi. 1, *On that night could not the King sleep*—in illustration of the minute providences of God. In the evening he will deliver the fifth of the series of Sabbath evening lectures; subject—*The trial of Gideon's army by the proclamation*, commencing at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ **Romanism and Christianity.**—Rev. Dr. McMENAMY, formerly of the Irish Home Mission in the Glens of Antrim, and recently of the Irish Missions of Scotland, will (D. V.) continue his Sabbath Evening services in Broadway Hall, No. 1,104 Broadway, between 32d and 33d sts., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. All are respectfully invited.

☞ **Saviour's Church**—First-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. Mr. THOMSON, at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M. Subject for the afternoon: *Slavery—its recent outrages and cruelty. What is the duty of Christian men at the North in the present contest for Freedom.* The public are respectfully invited to attend.

☞ **N. C. Protestant Reformed Dutch Church**, on west 23d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. (Rev. Dr. HARDENBERGH, Pastor.) The fifth discourse in the monthly series to the young, as illustrated in the early life of Christ, will be delivered TO-MORROW AFTERNOON. Service at 4 o'clock. Text—Luke 2d chap. 52d verse.

☞ **Allen-street M. E. Church.**—Rev. PELATIAH WARD will preach in this Church TO-MORROW (Sunday) at 10½ o'clock A. M. Preaching in the AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock, and in the EVENING at 7¾. Seats free. Strangers, and the public generally, are invited to attend.

☞ **Installation**—Rev. PETER STRYKER will be installed by the Classis of New-York, Pastor of the Reformed Dutch Church, corner of Broome and Greene-sts., TO-MORROW EVENING. Services to commence at 7½ o'clock. Mr. STRYKER will preach at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **Rev. Willis Lord, D. D.**—Recently elected Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Clinton-st., Brooklyn, will preach, in said church, TO-MORROW (Sabbath) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, and in the AFTERNOON at 3½ o'clock.

☞ **A Discourse will be Preached** TO-MORROW EVENING in the Church of the Puritans, by Rev. Dr. CHEEVER, on the *Freedom of Truth in the Pulpit, the Senate, and the Press, as essential to the continuance of our free National Existence*, at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ **St. George's Mission Chapel**—Corner Avenue A and 19th-st.—Preaching EVERY SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock, by Rev. Dr. WOOLCOTT. Seats free, and all persons cordially invited to attend. Sunday School commences at 9 o'clock A. M.

☞ **Spiritualism**—Dr. R. T. HALLOCK will lecture on *Modern Spiritualism* TO-MORROW AFTERNOON at 2½ o'clock, at Lamartine Hall, corner 29th-st. and 8th-av. Conference at 10½ o'clock A. M., and Private Circle for Spiritualists at 7½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Fifteenth-st. Presbyterian Church**—Between Irving-place and 3d av.—The Pastor, Rev. SAMUEL D. ALEXANDER will preach in this Church TO-MORROW, (the 1st June,) at 10½ o'clock A. M. and 3½ P. M.

☞ **Will Ye Hear the Word of the Lord?**—It is preached in purity and power by the Messenger of Christ, at Brooks' Assembly Rooms, No. 361 Broome-st. Service TO-MORROW, at 3 o'clock P. M. The Christian public respectfully invited.

☞ **Second-street Methodist Episcopal Church.**—Preaching TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M., by Rev. J. E. SEARLES; at 3 P. M., by Rev. GEORGE TAYLOR; and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. GEORGE S. HARE, on the subject of *Missions*.

☞ **Rev. R. McCartee, D. D.**—Pastor of the United Presbyterian Church, in West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., will preach TO-MORROW, June 1, at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M. Evening subject: *The Two Mediators—Moses and Christ.*

☞ **Rev. Theo. L. Cuyler**—Will preach TO-MORROW EVENING, in the Market-st. Church, near East Broadway, a discourse on *Fearlessness in duty and the sacred right of free speech.* He will also preach in the MORNING. Seats provided for strangers.

☞ **Williamsburg.**—Rev. B. PETERS will preach the second of his Discourses to the Young, TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Universalist Church, corner of 4th and South 3d sts. Subject—*The Influence of Fashion.*

☞ **Westminster Presbyterian Church**—22d-st., near 7th-av., Rev. D. KENNEDY, Pastor. Rev. Dr. BAKER, President of Austin College, Texas, will preach (D. V.) in this Church TO-MORROW, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

☞ **United Presbyterian Church.**—Rev. ALEXANDER H. WRIGHT will preach in the church in West 29th-st., between the 9th and 10th avs., every SABBATH MORNING and EVENING, until further notice, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. All are cordially invited to attend.

☞ **Centenary M. E. Church**—Corner of Jay and Johnson sts., Brooklyn. Rev. J. S. INSKIP will preach at 10½ A. M. Subject—*Growing in Grace.* And at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The Great Evil of Slavery.* Sacramental services at 3 o'clock.

☞ **Rev. Samuel Cooke,** Rector of St. Bartholomew's Church, will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, No. 130 Stanton-st., between Essex and Norfolk sts., on SUNDAY EVENING, June 1. Service to commence at 7¾ o'clock.

☞ **Memorial Church.**—Rev. Dr. TAYLOR, Rector of Grace Church, will preach TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING. Service commences at 8 o'clock. Seats *free.* The Church is on the corner of Hammond-st. and Waverly-place.

☞ **Lecture or Sermon**—On SUNDAY EVENING, at Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery, New-York, by G. VALE, on the *Origin of Religion, and History of the various Sects and their Founders.* Seats free.

☞ **The Family.**—Rev. J. P. THOMPSON will preach at the Tabernacle on SABBATH EVENING, June 1, upon the *Family Institution as invaded by Socialism, Mormonism and Slavery.*

☞ **Rev. Dr. McGill,** of Princeton Theological Seminary, will preach, SABBATH MORNING and AFTERNOON, at Grand-st. Presbyterian Church, corner Crosby-st.

☞ **Trinity M. E. Church**—34th-st., SUNDAY, June 1. Rev. W. H. FERRIS will preach in the FORENOON, and Professor A. FLACK in the EVENING.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Consumption in Massachusetts.**—The abstract of deaths, prepared by the Secretary of State, for 1853, shows an average of twelve deaths a day by this disease alone. Can nothing be done to stay this fearful mortality? If the allegations of those who are at least entitled to veracity, may be believed, there is a preventive and a remedy. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY has cured thousands who have tried all other remedies in vain. This can be substantiated by a mass of reliable evidence. None genuine unless signed I. BUTTS on the wrapper.

☞ **A Positive Cure for Rheumatism,** pains, stiffness of the joints, &c. RING'S compound syrup of hydriodate of potassa, sarsaparilla and yellow dock. Thousands have used it, and there is no such word as fail. Sold by C. H. RING, druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **Rev. J. McDonald**—From Iowa, will preach TO-MORROW (Sabbath) in the Second Reformed Presbyterian Church, 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., at 10½ o'clock A. M., and at 3½ o'clock P. M.

☞ **Barry's Tricopherous** (genuine) only 1s a bottle. Perfumes 1s. do.; at CAMPBELL'S up-town Drug-store, southwest corner 8th-av. and 23th-st.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TAYLOR'S

☞ **Fulton Coffee-saloon**—

NO. 202 FULTON-STREET,

Will open for the accommodation of the public on MONDAY, June 2.

☞ **The Attention of the Hatters** in the City and country is particularly requested to our new style of STRAW HAT, just received from Canton, China, combining the many requisite qualities which have been so long wanted to make the Straw Hat suitable in every way as a Summer hat.

First—The shape. The crown is of a medium height, from 3½ to 4 inches, which gives sufficient room for the head—at the same time does away with the clumsy appearance so much disliked. The brim is of sufficient width to protect the face from the sun—say 3½ inches.

Second—It acts as a self-ventilator, which does away with the many fruitless attempts which have been made in that way.

Third—It is more durable than any Straw Hat ever before introduced, the material being of that nature which prevents a doubt on the subject.

Fourth—It is the only Straw Hat which the rain or damp *weather will not affect either in the brim or crown*, being so braided as to prevent the possibility in any way.

We offer this entirely new style, called the CEYLON HAT, believing it is the first and only style of Straw Hat ever introduced which will really give the wearer satisfaction. For sale, by the case only, by

A. LELAND & CO., No. 150 Broadway.

☞ **Vergnes' Electro-Chemical Bath.**—Dr. PRINCE, of Brooklyn, proprietor, and Prof. VERGNES, are in attendance at No. 710 Broadway. They guarantee to cure Rheumatism, Neuralgia, and all diseases arising from the imprudent use of mercury, or other metallic substances. Special department for Ladies.

☞ **Jet Ornaments.**—Bracelets, Brooches, Ear-Rings, Sleeve-Buttons, Studs, &c., &c. Jet and Gold Bracelets, Brooches and Ear-Rings, Jet Cross Ear-Rings and Pins, tipped with Gold; Jet Band Bracelets, Black Fans, Bags, Purses, at OSBORNE, BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No. 527 Broadway, corner Spring-st.

☞ **Estate for Sale in Berkshire County, Mass.**—A farm, with furnished country-house, situated in Pittsfield two and a half miles from the depot, and four miles from Lenox. The farm contains nearly 300 acres, in about equal portions of woodland, upland and meadow, the main stream of the Housatonic running through the latter. The house was thoroughly built for the present owner, from the designs of Mr. E. C. Cabot, of Boston, and contains 12 rooms besides bath-room, etc. It is situated on an eminence commanding a fine view of the Berkshire valley and the Taconic and Hoosac ranges, including the highest mountain in the State. A stable, ice-house and other conveniences are attached to this part *of the estate. The farm-house and barn are new and con*venient. The wood is of the primitive growth, and the meadows yield large crops of hay without cultivation. *This place offers the advantages of a most agreeable and* healthy situation, with good bathing, boating, fishing and shooting upon the premises. The house is ready for immediate occupancy, being completely furnished and supplied with wood and ice. The central portion, containing about 100 acres, with all the buildings, will be sold separately if desired. For further particulars, apply to O. W. HOLMES, Boston, or Hon. E. H. KELLOGG, Pittsfield.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer.

☞ **Furniture Auction Notice.**—The undersigned have the pleasure to announce that they are authorized to offer for sale, at auction, on TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, June 10 and 11, at the extensive warerooms of Messrs. F. A. VREDE & Co., No. 598 Broadway, a few doors above Niblo's and the Metropolitan Hotel, their entire valuable stock of first-class cabinet furniture, worth from forty to fifty thousand dollars, all of which is to be sold without reserve, on account of extensive alterations to be made in the building.

This sale is particularly worthy of the attention of housekeepers, as this stock of furniture is considered one of the largest and best assorted stocks on Broadway, and will be found, upon examination, to be of as good quality as any made in the City. Full particulars hereafter.

HOUGHTON & MELLOR, Auctioneers, No. 113 Nassau-st.

☞ **Dr. Morse's Invigorating Elixir or Cordial**—Is spreading health, hope, and joy among the sick, the weak, and the ailing in every section of the Union. The trembling, nervous invalid, the victim of headache, neuralgia, dyspepsia, bilious disease, general debility, mental depression, or any other disorder of the organs of thought, digestion, motion, sensation, or excretion, feels immediate benefit from its use, and by persevering in it, fully recovers the health and the energies which belong to the best conditions of the physical and mental system.

C. H. RING, Proprietor, No. 192 Broadway, New-York.

☞ **Rhubarb, Rhubarb, Rhubarb**—May be preserved in a perfectly fresh state, without the use of sugar, by means of Spratt's patent can. Now is the time, when the market is supplied with this delicious vegetable, to prepare a quantity for pies, &c., in the Winter. Full directions given with the cans, and every one warranted to answer the purpose. Sold by the proprietors, WELLS & PROVORT, No. 321 Pearl-st.

☞ **Do not Believe**—*You are positively obliged* to resort to calomel or blue pill for billious attacks, headache or giddiness, which Spring brings in its train. Dr. SANDFORD'S INVIGORATOR removes these difficulties without debilitating your system or preventing attention to business. Sold by SANDFORD & CO., No. 186 Front-st., New-York, and by all druggists.

☞ **King's Cough Candy.**—For coughs, colds, asthmas, croups, and all diseases of the lungs. This vegetable cough candy, prepared from the most approved vegetable remedies for coughs, is fast taking the lead of all other preparations.

It is prepared and sold by CHARLES H. RING, Druggist, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.

☞ **New-York Typographical Union No. 6.**—The members of this Union are respectfully invited to attend the funeral of their deceased brother, Mr. JOHN McENEANY, at his late residence, No. 184 Madison-st., THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M.

WM. L. STUBBS, President.

R. D. DACK, Secretary.

☞ **Hill's Hair Dye, Four Shillings a Box, Black or Brown.**—Sold at HEGEMAN, CLARK & CO.'S, No. 273 Broadway, No. 38 Fulton-st., and at the depot, No. 1 Barclay-st., New-York; No. 160 Atlantic-st., Nos. 175, 247 and 347 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, and at drug and fancy goods stores generally in the United States.

NEW-YORK CITY BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

The following list consists of prominent Houses in each line of Business:

Berlin Wool, Embroidery Silks, Fringes, Gimps, Buttons, Ladies' Dress Trimmings, Gold and Silver Articles for Regalia.

KOHLSAAT BROS., (Importers and Jobbers,) 48 John-st.

Advertising Agents.

S. M. PETTENGILL & CO. ....119 Nassau-st.

French Window and Picture Glass.

J. H. POILLON & CO., (Importers and dealers,) 68 Murray-st.

Grate and Fender Makers.

WM. H. JACKSON, (formerly W. & N. Jackson & Sons,) No. 601 Broadway, one door from 29th-st.

Hardware, Cutlery, Edge Tools, &c.

T. DOUGLASS, Manufacturer and Dealer.....5 Platt-st.

Iron Metals, &c.

BUNTING & BEAN, (Brokers)..............60 Wall-st.

Boat and Oar Bazaar.

From 200 to 300 boats always on hand. A liberal discount allowed to those who buy to sell again. INGERSOL & SON, 250 South-st.

Lightning Rods.

A. M. QUIMBY & SON, 182 East 27th, and 119 Nassau sts.

Lithographers.

GEORGE HAYWARD......................120 Water-st.

Soap Manufacturers.

FAY BROTHERS..................92 and 94 Monroe-st.

Ship-Bread and Crackers.

ERASTUS TITUS & CO. ....236 Washington-st.

JOHN T. WILSON, (formerly Taylor & Wilson,) 78 Fulton-st.

Window and Plate Glass, (French and English.)

F. HOPKINS & BROS., (Importers)........61 Barclay-st.

☞ Any additions to the above list should be brought to the office of S. M. PETTENGILL & CO., No. 119 Nassau-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE CITIZENS OF BROOKLYN—Without respect to party, who feel outraged by the gross assault upon Senator Sumner, in the Senate Chamber of the United States, will meet, at the City Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. The Mayor will preside.

Chandeler Starr,
David A. Bokee,
Amos P. Staunton,
Robert Ford,
Rollin Sanford,
John C. Smith,
Gilbert Howell,
Francis B. Stryker,
E. W. Fisk,
Philip C. Crook,
Thos. H. Rodman,
James Howe,
William Rankin,
Geo. H. Reynolds,
Peter Starr,
R. R. Graves,
Stephen Crowell,
Day O. Kellogg,
Alfred Greenleaf,
Geo. H. Thurston,
James Humphrey,
J. M. Van Cott,
John Dikeman,
E. D. Culver,
H. B. Duryea,
Abijah Mann, Jr.,
Lucien Birdseye,
A. S. Foster,
John G. Berger,
D. C. Winslow,
W. H. Cary,
H. B. Claflin,
H. J. Cullen,
Edward Copeland,
John M. Hicks,
and others.

BROOKLYN, May 31, 1856.

THE FRIENDS OF TEMPERANCE—Are requested to attend a Temperance meeting of the VIIth Ward Temperance Ark of Safety, in their new hall, on SUNDAY EVENING, June 1, at No. 5 Chatham Hall, Chatham-square. Good speakers and singing are secured for the occasion. We would advise those that wish to secure seats to come early. By order of the President.

DAVID BRECKENBRIDGE, President.

THEOBALD BUSH, Secretary.

ODD FELLOWS' HALL, HOBOKEN.—TUESDAY EVENING, June 3, Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert, in aid of the Building Fund of Trinity Church, by Mrs. EMMA G. BOSTWICK; assisted by Mr. PHILIP MAYER, Mr. WEDEMEYER, Messrs. C. J. HOPKINS, G. J. MULLER, & J. COOK. Tickets, 50 cents each. Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

LECTURE—THIS EVENING, SATURDAY, on *the Influence of Song*, to be followed by *Harmony*, at the Mechanics' Institute, No. 1 Bowery, New-York. Open at 8 o'clock, P. M. Lecture free. A saloon attached to the lecture-room.

G. VALE.

NO. 142 FULTON-STREET—THOMAS S. SUTTON, Mercantile, Commercial and general Job and Card Printer, on the neat, quick, and cheap for cash system, at the old stand, No. 142 Fulton-st., between Nassau-st. and Broadway. Cards printed at all prices, according to quality.

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young girl, as chambermaid and seamstress or waiter; one who is fully competent and who can give the most satisfactory City reference as to character and capability. Call at No. 322 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., second floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young woman as chambermaid and laundress, or chambermaid and waiter, in a private family. Can be seen for three days at No. 225 Court-st., South Brooklyn. Is well recommended.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By three American young women; one as chambermaid and waiter, one as seamstress, one as nurse and seamstress. Also by a first rate cook, and a superior laundress. Apply at No. 7 14th-st., near Broadway.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young man of experience in the grocery business. The best of reference given if required. Address S. T. N., this office.

SITUATION WANTED As barkeeper or clerk in a hotel. Best of reference given if required. Address John, this office.

GOVERNESS.—A lady who has resided as governess in families of distinction, both in France and England, is desirous of making an engagement with a gentleman's family in America. She is a good linguist, and teaches music and drawing. As she is accustomed to traveling and speaks French and German fluently, her services might be found highly useful to a family about to travel on the Continent of Europe. Address A. B., *Albion* newspaper office, No. 18 Beekman-st., New-York.

GOVERNESS.—A young lady is desirous of obtaining a situation as daily governess in a private family, where she will be required to teach English only. Would have no objection to give private lessons to ladies who have neglected early opportunities. The highest references as to character and ability will be offered. Direct to W. P. J. Box No. 4,517 Post-Office.

AGENTS WANTED—To sell Brother Jonathan's furniture polish, warranted the best article now in use to clean old furniture or new, and removes grease or rust, and leaves a polish that will resist hot or cold water; also, Uncle Sam's metallic paste, for cleaning jewelry, &c. Apply at No. 213 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., N. Y., room No. 22, from 9 till 4 o'clock.

BRABYN & HUBBARD.

YOUNG MAN WANTED—From the country, with small capital, to go to Illinois and take charge of the sale of groceries and operate in produce in connection with a New-York house. A young man, with small means, can learn of a rare chance to establish himself, by addressing COMMISSION HOUSE, at the office of this paper.

WANTED AT NO. 6 EAST BROADWAY.—Places procured for clerks, men for railroads and steamers, porters, bar-keepers, coachmen, boys to learn trades, and for saloons, housekeepers, seamstresses and chambermaids. Rates of the Agency to be seen, and they are strictly observed. Apply to GILLEN & CO.

WANTED—At No. 765 Broadway, immediately, 4 laundresses, 4 girls for housework and 3 boys as waiters. Places procured for conductors, book-keepers, school *teachers, clerks, barkeepers, waiters, porters, coachmen,* firemen, men on steamers and railroads, and boys for trades.

LEWIS KAUFMAN, Agent.

ORGANIST.—A lady who has been accustomed to play in Church for the last four years, and who can give satisfactory references, if required, would like an engagement in some Church in the City. Salary moderate. Would have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Address MUSICAL, No. 195 West 43d-st.

$1.500.—ASSOCIATE WANTED—By a gentleman from the middle of this State, in a cash business, which will pay $6,000 this Summer. No risk whatever. Call on ANDERSON & PHELPS, No. 298 Broadway, Room No. 4.

TO YOUNG MEN.—Wanted landsmen; also coopers, carpenters, blacksmiths, cooks, stewards and boatsteerers for whaling voyages and trading ships; apply at the office of the Company, No. 97 West-st., corner of Cedar, opposite Pier 14 North River. $75 advanced for outfit.

FIRST CLASS SALESMAN WANTED—For a hat, cap, and straw goods house in the Western trade. Address, with salary wanted, C. & CO., *Times* Office.

TO PUBLISHERS.—Wanted by a young man a situation as proof reader and mailer. The best of references furnished. Address GEO. SEYMOUR, Catskill, Greene County, New-York.

WANTED—In a private family, two Protestant women—one to cook, bake, wash and iron, and the other to do waiting and assist in washing and ironing. Apply at No. 156 Grand-st., at 3½ o'clock P. M.

PROTESTANT GIRLS WANTED—For good situations, as there is a constant demand at No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOY WANTED—In a wholesale cloth and clothing house. Apply after 3 o'clock to

HASTINGS & FORLY, Nos. 58 and 60 Dey-st.

SERVANTS—Well recommended, can be had at the Society for the Encouragement of Faithful Domestics, No. 7 Carmine-st. JOHN YOUNG, Manager.

BOARDING.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.

Parties desirous of procuring good board and obtaining the comforts of a pleasant home, would further their views by applying at No. 46 Concord-st., Brooklyn, within five minutes' walk of Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A furnished parlor, dining and bedroom on first floor, with closets adjoining, may be obtained, with board, at Nos. 83 and 84 East 22d-st. Also, parlor and bedroom in second and third story, and a few rooms for single gentlemen.

BOARDING.—A Gentleman and his wife or two or three single gentlemen can obtain board, with furnished or unfurnished rooms, on second floor, by applying at No. 50 Vandam-st.; the house has *gas*, bath, &c.

BOARD ON STATEN ISLAND.—Four or five single gentlemen can be accommodated with comfortable rooms and partial board in a pleasantly situated cottage, within three minutes' walk of Stapleton or Vanderbilt's landing. For further particulars, inquire at the Staten Island Express Office, Whitehall-slip, New-York.

BOARD IN LAMARTINE-PLACE.—Furnished or unfurnished rooms, with board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bath-rooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

BOARD ON UNION-SQUARE.—Well-furnished rooms, with board for families or gentlemen can now be obtained in this delightful location. Dinner at 6. References exchanged. Apply at No. 22 Union-square.

BOARD IN HOBOKEN, N. J.—A few comfortably furnished rooms will be let without board, or with partial board, at No. 51 Garden-st., five minutes' walk from the Ferry.

BOND-STREET.—A gentleman and his wife, or two ladies, desiring a large well furnished apartment, with board, where every comfort will be offered, can be accommodated at No. 16 Bond-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Rooms with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises, at No. 286 Hicks-st.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN.—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—Lamartine Park, 2 or 3 pleasant rooms to let, with board, to a gentleman and his wife or single men desiring a quiet home, with good board, will do well to apply at No. 173 West 29th-st., opposite Lamartine Park; convenient to 8th av. cars and stages. Terms reasonable. Rooms furnished or unfurnished.

BOARD IN THE COUNTRY—By the week, month, or season, on the most reasonable terms, at the new and commodious hotel, the Mansion House, at Plainfield, N. J., one block from the Depot. This is a healthy and delightful region. Horses and carriages always ready for hire. JACOB THORNE, Proprietor. References—Dr. Spooner, No. 16 Greenwich-st.; S. D. Law, No. 59 John-st.; and E. W. Bloom, No. 229 Broadway.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—Pleasant room may be obtained in a family where there are but few boarders, at No. 28 Livingston-st., near Clinton. The location is very desirable and convenient to the Wall-st. and South ferries.

NO. 91 PRINCE-STREET—Four doors west of Broadway—Permanent or transient board, with well furnished and very pleasant rooms, suitable for gentlemen and their wives or single gentlemen. House first-class, location central and convenient.

ROOM AND BOARD WANTED, IN HOBOKEN OR JERSEY CITY—By a gentleman; a single room and partial board, near the Ferry, on moderate terms. Address, stating terms, &c., HOBOKEN, office this paper.

LARGE FURNISHED FRONT ROOM TO LET—On the second floor, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen. Can be seen two days. Inquire at No. 85 Varick-st.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A small agreeable family, and two or three single gentlemen, can be accommodated with good board in a respectable private family, residing a short distance from the City, near the Hudson River; grounds healthy, very pleasant, and all shaded with fruits, &c.; access by stages and railroad; all the comforts of a quiet home may be enjoyed; accommodations for horse and carriage if needed; references exchanged. Address S. S., Nassau-st. Post-Office.

SUMMER BOARDING AT RAVENSWOOD, L. I.—Families or single [illegible] can obtain very desirable rooms for the season, from the 1st of June, at the above delightful location, on the banks of the East River, accessible at all hours of the day and evening, by steamboat and stages, by making [illegible] application at No. 11 West 24th-st., N. Y.

COMFORTABLE SUMMER HOME—Having the very best of rooms, water, scenery, location, edibles, fruits, especially pears, no cholera ever, and everything right. See Circulars at No. 286 Broadway. Personal interviews every FRIDAY.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have rooms beautifully situated in New-Rochelle, five minutes from depot of New-Haven Railroad. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., New-York, or on the premises.

FRENCH AND GERMAN CHINA WARE.—HUTSHENRIDER & GEISER, Importers and Dealers in China, No. 23 Catherine-st., near East Broadway, keep on hand a large assortment of fancy ornaments of the newest styles, all kinds of table sets, &c.; as also mantel piece ornaments of terra cotta, a new and well known very popular article. They would particularly invite peddlers to examine their stock.

KANSAS—HO.—The New-York State Kansas League (organized 1854) will send parties or individuals daily to Kansas, at reduced rates, giving letters to their agents at St. Louis and Kansas who will aid in securing passages, selecting farms, &c. Apply to GEORGE WALTER, General Superintendent New-York Kansas League, No. 229 Broadway, Office No. 25.

DRY GOODS.

MANTILLAS, [illegible]

JUST & CO., No. 23 Catharine-st., 4 doors from Monroe-st., will open another large lot of the new shawl-shape Mantilla, at prices lower than any other house in the City.

Also, 2,000 [illegible] Mantillas, [illegible]

A full assortment richer, [illegible], and $8.

New goods and new designs.

Several hundred [illegible] the richest goods manufactured.

Ladies, call and examine our stock.

JUST & CO., No. 23 Catharine-st., 4 doors from Monroe.

N. B.—No connection with any other house.

SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS.

F. DERBY & COMPANY,

MERCHANT TAILORS AND IMPORTERS,

No. 13 PARK-PLACE,

Receive by the steamers and sailing vessels throughout the season valuable invoices of Spring and Summer Goods, for

GENTLEMEN'S WEAR,

many of which are the confined Styles and Selections of the eminent makers and designers from

MESSRS. BARLOW, PAYNE & CO.

Coleman-st., London.

Combining the

USEFUL WITH THE BEAUTIFUL.

The goods from this house are too well known to need advertisement; they have taken the lead of all others for the last ten years. The present selections perhaps excel any previously imported.

Every variety in Style, taste and make, of CLOTHING AND FURNISHING GOODS, can always be seen at

NO. 13 PARK-PLACE.

STELLA SHAWLS—STELLA SHAWLS. ANOTHER LARGE LOT OF STELLA SHAWLS FROM AUCTION.

Comprising some of the most choice colors and patterns offered this season, and will be sold at great bargains.

SILKS! SILKS!! SILKS!!! FROM AUCTION.

500 pieces, very Rich Silks from auction, some of the richest goods to be found in the City; this is a rare chance to purchase cheap and rich goods. Embroideries, Needlework, Collars, Sleeves, Habit Shirts, Handkerchiefs, &c., at about 30 per cent. less than cost of importation. A chance seldom offered.

100 Parasols, auction goods.

ANDREW G. COLBY, No. 259 Grand-st.

LANE AND PORTER

WILL OPEN, THIS MORNING,

An elegant assortment of

MANTILLAS,

From $6 50 to $25. No. 73 Canal-st.

AT FOUNTAIN'S INDIA STORE,

NO. 653 BROADWAY.

Calcutta Shawls and Silks,	India Muslin,
Manilla Pineapple Goods,	Chinese Goods,
Japanese Curiosities,	*Shanghae Lutongs,*
Oriental Goods,	European Goods,

In every desirable variety from China, Calcutta, Japan, *or the East Indies, at wholesale and retail.*

CORSETS AND SKIRTS.

Hough's patent corded whalebone and hair-cloth skirts; also, a large stock of French, English and American corsets, which, for elegance of fit, style and shape cannot be surpassed. Ladies will find our assortment complete, and prices reasonable. MOORE'S, No. 260 Grand-st., one door from Eldridge.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.

Velvet, Brussels and Superfine Carpets and China Matting, for sale at reduced prices.

Carpets and Matting laid down, in any part of the City.

DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

D. H. KNIGHT & CO.

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FANCY GOODS,

NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS.

Have just received a fine large size Rubber Fine Combs.

MANTILLAS, $6 50.

MANTILLAS, $8 50.

MANTILLAS, $9 50.

at LANE & PORTER'S, No. 73 Canal-st.

WINDOW HOLLANDS.

Just received, six cases buff and white Holland, 30 to 90 inches wide. For sale by DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

SUPERB ASSORTMENT OF MILLINERY just received, comprising crape lace, fancy Neapolitan and straw bonnets, rich French flowers, blondes, ribbons, bonnet frames, &c. &c. The ladies are respectfully invited to call and examine the same. M. L. KING, No. 189 Canal-st., near Varick, late No. 61 Canal-st.

PANTALOONS—AT EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.—Black doeskin, $2 50, $3 50, $4, $5 and $6; fancy cassimere, $1 50, $2, $3, $4 and $5; alpaca and drab d'ete, $1 50, $2 and $3; thin pantaloons, $1, $2 and $3.

VESTS—AT EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE—Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st. Rich moire antique, $3 and $3 50; black and fancy silks, $2, $3, $4, and $4 50; cassimere, $1 50, $2, and $2 50; white Marseilles, $2 [illegible] Marseilles, $1, $2, $3, and $3 50; Alpacas, $1 [illegible] &c., &c.

COATS—At EVANS' CLOTHING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.—Black cloth coats, fashionably cut and beautifully finished, $6 50, $8, $9, $12, $15, $10 to $16; cassimere business coats, $3 50, [illegible] $6, $7 and $8; handsome black alpacas, [illegible] and $5; Summer coats made from seersucker, drillings, $1 25, $1 50, $2, $2 50, $3, $4 and $5. Reglans, $7 to $10.

FASHIONABLE MERCHANT TAILORING—By TAYLOR & PECK, No. 9 Chambers-st., near Chatham. A full and complete assortment of elegant Goods for Spring and Summer wear, constantly on hand. Garments made to order, promptly, neat and in the most substantial manner.

E. W. TAYLOR.

LEWIS H. PECK.

GREAT SACRIFICE IN MOURNING GOODS FROM AUCTION.—3,000 yards Lupin's printed Bareges, 1s. 6d.; 7,000 yards French Calicoes, 1s. 6d.; 700 Foulard Dresses, best quality, $4 50; at W. JACKSON'S New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

CLARK'S SPOOL COTTON.—The Agency for the sale of this spool cotton has removed to No. 32 Dey-st., where a well-assorted stock of the genuine article, in assorted cases and solid numbers, is always on hand.

GEORGE A. CLARK, No. 32 Dey-st.

CAST-OFF CLOTHING.—A large quantity wanted. The highest prices given, and cash paid in current money. Gentlemen having good clothes to dispose of can obtain the full value by sending their address to, or calling on, JAMES MORONEY, No. 175½ Pearl-st., near Chatham.

MILLINERY.

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS.

E. Y. WILDE,

Nos. 30 and 32 John-st.

Importer, Manufacturer and Jobber of

SILK MILLINERY GOODS,

STRAW GOODS,

SILK and FANCY BONNETS,

DRESS CAPS,

FRENCH FLOWERS.

And all articles pertaining to the Millinery Trade. Prices moderate, and new Goods received daily.

LADIES—You can buy single

STRAW BONNETS,

of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

RIBBONS,

RIBBONS,

RIBBONS,

at the new ribbon store, No. 154 Bowery, third door above Broome-st.; also a large assortment of French flowers, and other millinery goods, cheap for cash.

L. P. TIBBALS.

CALL AND EXAMINE

THE MANTILLAS

At LANE & PORTER'S, No. 73 Canal-st.

LADIES—You can buy single

STRAW BONNETS,

of the most select and fashionable styles, for WHOLESALE PRICES, at HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

WATCHES—FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—The largest and most splendid assortment of watches in the City is to be found at the subscriber's. He has been in business in Wall-st. for the last eighteen years, and is selling all descriptions of gold and silver watches, jewelry and silver ware, at wholesale and retail, at much less than the usual prices.

Beautiful gold lepine watches, four holes jeweled	$[illegible] 00
Fine gold detached levers, full jeweled	[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting lepine, four holes jeweled	[illegible] 00
Gold hunting case English patent levers	[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting detached levers, full jeweled	[illegible] 00
Gold and enamel watches for ladies	$20 00 to $100 00
Splendid gold pocket chronometers	$125 00 to $[illegible] 00
Gold independent second watches, for timing horses	$[illegible] 00 to $250 00
Gold hunting watches, which run eight days	$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
Gold magic watches, which change into three different watches	$100 00 to $[illegible] 00
Gold English patent levers, full jeweled	$[illegible] 00 to $150 00
Silver English patent levers	$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
Silver detached levers, full jeweled	$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
Fine gold hunting case railway time-keepers	$[illegible] 00 to $[illegible] 00
Silver lepines, four holes jeweled	$[illegible] 50 to $[illegible] 00

M. J. Tobias, Harrison, R. & G. Beesley, T. F. Cooper and all other celebrated makers, for sale very low.

All watches warranted to keep correct time. Watches and jewelry exchanged. Watches and jewelry repaired in the best manner, and at much less than the usual prices. Goods sent to all parts of the United States and Canada, free of charge.

GEORGE C. ALLEN, Importer of watches and jewelry, wholesale and retail, No. 11 Wall-st., second floor, near Broadway.

$500.—A BEAUTIFUL COTTAGE HOUSE AND LOT—20 by 100 feet, in 12th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., is offered for sale; price $2,800; $2,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. Apply to the owner at the American Patent Steam Ice Cream Company, No. 186 Chatham-square.

FIFTH-AVENUE ON MURRAY HILL—FOR SALE—A large lot 20x100, in centre of block between 37th and 38th sts. The owner desiring to leave town immediately will sell below the market price. Also, two lots on all time, if improved, in 38th-st., 140 feet west of 5th-av., by R. G. PIERCE, No. [illegible] William-st.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE CHEAP—With all the modern improvements, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., between 9th and 10th avs. Half may remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire, on the premises, of W. B. DEMAREST.

$50 REWARD.—Stolen, between the hours of [illegible] and 4 o'clock P. M., on Thursday, from No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., one dozen of TABLE SILVER, Ahrend & Allen's make, and marked with a wolf's head crest. The above reward will be given, if returned to above address.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

[illegible]

[illegible] OF AN [illegible]

One of the [illegible] of the [illegible] defects in the [illegible] government of [illegible] commercial metropolis, which is too forcibly brought beneath the observation of a stranger from abroad, is the [illegible] with which [illegible] are robbed and [illegible]—the process in some instances, commencing long before the victim [illegible] a footing upon our shores. The police reports [illegible] too plainly attest that hordes of [illegible] are constantly lying in wait to entrap [illegible] from home; but not a tithe of the cases which occur are ever heard of, owing to the [illegible] and the utter helplessness of the unfortunates who fall into their clutches. It is from no fault of our legislators that this sad state of things exists, for our statute books contain laws which would be amply sufficient for the protection of the emigrant if they were only half carried out. Unfortunately, however, those in possession of place and power—the majority of them at least—are, to use a phrase more trite than elegant, not in the habit of "throwing away any chances." Votes are worth something to them, and that individual who, by the aid of muscle, can control a primary election, and who becomes twenty times a citizen by commanding a score of ballots on election day, is not to be punished for so small an offence as the fleecing of a friendless stranger; hence the singular manner in which prosecutions of the kind are generally disposed of.

The law says that no person shall be licensed as an emigrant runner unless he is of "approved good moral character." Now, "Tricky Bob" or "Cunning Jack"—neither of whom have ever acquired much fame for either morality or philanthropy—can become emigrant runners, and that, too, without any degree of trouble. They may not be over-conscientious in a matter of business, but they are terrible in a fight; and muscle, as things go, is indispensable at primary elections, and of some value at the polls. The law also demands that every keeper of an emigrant boarding-house shall have his terms conspicuously posted in his establishment, and that he shall impose no lien upon any baggage for any greater sum than shall be due in accordance with such terms, under the penalty of a fine, or the revocation of his license; and yet we know that Patrick O'Skinner, who keeps an emigrant boarding-house, daily sets this law at naught, and is neither fined nor broken; but at the primary election Patrick can prevent the nomination of any man against whom he may hold a grudge, to say nothing of his influencing a hundred votes on election day; and this, of course, secures him immunity from punishment.

To give the reader a slight idea of the manner in which business is conducted in some of these places, we will attempt a description of the routine marked out in Patrick O'Skinner's establishment, which will answer for all the rest of a like class.

Patrick does not confine his operations to emigrants. His victims are drawn from all classes, and the means which he adopts to fleece them are as various as they are diabolical. His first object is of course to entrap them, and to effect this he has facilities which render that task perfectly easy. He maintains a whole army of hired satellites, who spread themselves all over the city, in every section where a stranger is most likely to be met with, and lay in wait to ensnare the unsuspecting and guileless. At the railroad depôt, at steamboat landings, around the wharves, in the vicinity of shipping offices, at the different hotels, at intelligence offices, and at houses of ill-fame, these human [illegible] may be found cutting out work for their black-hearted master.

Patrick has a perfect understanding with the keepers of the most notorious bagnios, and if a friendless girl is thrown in his way, he does not hesitate long what disposition to make of her. If she happens to be very homely and unattractive, he will content himself with robbing her of what little money she may have; but if she has the misfortune to be beautiful, her fate is surely sealed, unless by some miraculous interference of Providence, she is snatched from the clutches of her worse than murderers.

If a sailor, just returned from a prosperous voyage, with his full pay in his pocket, is picked up by one of Patrick's indefatigables, and safely delivered at the boarding-house, the first object is to get possession of his capital, which is no hard matter, for he is, in the majority of cases, very careless, and willingly hands over his funds to the keeping of the landlord, who credits him with the amount, and at once opens an account with him—an account, however, which is speedily closed, for the sailor is surprised to learn, in about a couple of weeks, or less, perhaps, that he has overdrawn his money some fifty dollars. For which [illegible] he stands the landlord's debtor, and the result is that he is shipped as soon as possible, the landlord securing his advance wages as far as he can do so, and magnanimously agreeing to "call it square" if the amount falls a few dollars short of the alleged indebtedness.

When Patrick is fortunate enough to get a crowd of thirty or forty emigrants at one haul beneath his roof, he reaps a rich harvest. They are led to suppose that their expenses in this model house will be absolutely nothing; but they are somewhat surprised, upon calling for their bills, to find that they have been charged $5 per day, and perhaps more, for storage alone, while the sum total of their expenses is swelled to a frightful amount, by all manner of imaginary items.

But, as we have above intimated, robbery is the least of the ills which sometimes befall hapless strangers of the gentler sex who are so unfortunate as to be brought within the baleful influence of such men as Patrick O'Skinner. "Deeds to make heaven weep" are hourly transacted in their pestilent abodes—crimes of the blackest dye—outrages of the most horrible description are perpetrated—which never meet the light, and at which shuddering humanity would stand aghast, if they were laid bare in all their deformity.

They are moral as well as physical lazar-houses. Within their dismal walls hearts are broken, brains crazed, souls lost and spirits crushed—helpless innocence is abused, and old age mocked and spat upon—the very atmosphere within them is redolent of pestiferous poisons, and upon every animate and inanimate thing appertaining to them is written, "Corruption! corruption! corruption!"

Among others who have fallen into the hands of the "Tricky Bob" and "O'Skinner" tribe was a young and beautiful English girl, who arrived here just previous to the occupancy of Castle Garden by the Emigrant Commissioners, in search of her brother. A mention of the case was made in the papers of the day, and there the matter ended; but, through the kindness of a friend, we have been placed in possession of the particulars of her life, which contains so much of romance that we have determined to weave them into a narrative, without, however, making use of proper names.

* * * * * *

It was a bright and beautiful morning when the emigrant packet-ship *Terrible* entered the Bay of New-York, and, towed by one of the numerous steamtugs which ply upon the East and North Rivers, proceeded on her way to a landing.

She was loaded down with human freight. Men, women and children—some of them robust and healthy enough in appearance, but the majority emaciated and sickly looking—clustered together on her gunwales and hung there like bees around a hive, eagerly directing their eyes toward the great city which lay spread out before them, trying, in advance, to form some idea of its people and its institutions.

There were few light hearts on board of that ship, while there were many, if we may judge hearts from faces, which despaired of ever feeling a thrill of joy again. Some there were who anticipated the grasp of kindred hands to welcome them—strong hands which had preceded them to the New World to prepare a way for them—and upon the faces of these a ray of satisfaction mingled with the melancholy that had oppressed them from the moment that the last adieu was spoken to "the loved ones at home"—then there were others who,

"To better their fortunes, had crossed the big sea,"

without the hope of meeting an acquaintance, much less a relative, on reaching the port of their destination; and it was painful to witness the expression of utter loneliness which rested upon the countenances of these.

As the vessel proceeded up the East River, a number of small boats were seen approaching her from different points, and before she reached her dock, a score of emigrant runners had gained her deck and commenced their search after victims.

Among the passengers was a young girl, who stood leaning against a water-cask, apart from the crowd, gazing at the scene of tumult before her with a look of the most intense dejection. No expression of interest in her mild blue eyes gave token that she was mentally awake to what was passing around her, nor did she start when rough men brushed rudely past her, and rough voices responded to commands harshly given. Her mind was evidently dwelling upon green fields and sweet-smelling flowers and singing birds, in a land now far distant, and all the din and confusion which surrounded her could not shut out from her ears, while her entrancement lasted, the sound of old familiar voices. She was apparently about seventeen years of age, of medium height and beautifully formed. Her features were regular and exceedingly pretty; her hair of a sunny, golden hue, and her skin very white and transparent. Traces of tears were visible upon her pale cheeks as she stood there, and a mournful sigh broke from her as her reverie was disturbed by an individual who, touching her upon her shoulder, remarked:

"Excuse me for disturbin' you, madam, but you see I'm agent for this 'ere ship, and as you don't seem to have anybody here to look out for you, perhaps I can help you some."

He was a tall, genteelly dressed man, and but for an air of [illegible] impertinence and a look of heartlessness, which all his assumed suavity failed to hide, he might have been called good looking. He was evidently of Irish birth, although one would scarcely have gathered this from his speech, which, besides being almost free from brogue, was tinged with that idiom which characterizes the flash circles of New-York.

The young girl paused a moment, as though studying what reply to make. She did not altogether like the man's appearance; still, being perfectly guileless herself, it never entered her unsuspicious mind that so respectable looking a man could be lost to every sense of honor and humanity as to wish to take advantage of an unprotected female; besides, she did not think he would dare come on board a ship and represent himself as being the agent, if he was not such in reality. The thought, also, of her complete helplessness, came over her. She reflected that she was in a strange land, thousands of miles from home, with not a friend on earth to counsel her, and she shuddered as she gazed from the struggling, busy throng around her, toward the shore, at the thought of being left alone in the crowded streets of the great metropolis, subject to the rebuffs of the heartless and depraved.

For a moment the poor girl's apprehensions well nigh overcame all her resolution, and she almost wished that she could be allowed to remain on board the ship, and return again without landing at all. This, however, she knew was impossible, and presently gaining more confidence as her naturally strong reasoning powers gained the mastery over her fears, she answered:

"I don't know that I need any particular assistance, sir, but you will do me a great favor if you will put me in the way of finding the branch of the European firm—[illegible], Burrit & Co.—from whom I purchased my ticket for Chicago. I don't wish to stay in this city a moment longer than I can help—I have a brother in Chicago, and I should like very much to continue my journey to-night."

"O, that's impossible," said the genteel runner, "you can't get away to-day, even if your ticket is a good one, which I'm rather doubtful about, for them firms on the other side of the pond ain't the cheese exactly—they've 'done' a good many people to my knowledge, and I shouldn't wonder if they'd bit you. However, let me see the documents and I can tell you better. May be they're 'on the square' after all. So, produce the 'papes,' my little gal, and hurry up the same—for time's money with me—time is."

The man's language was somewhat ambiguous to the poor girl, but she understood enough of it to gather that he wished to examine her ticket, and the letter to the firm accompanying it; so, requesting him to wait a minute, she went below to procure them. Hardly had she disappeared, when a thick-set, slovenly-looking fellow, with an animal head and a sinister expression of countenance, approached the self-styled agent, and inquired, with a disgusting leer: "Is it all right, Dick? Have you got her? How much stuff has she got? Wot's the figger, eh, old boy?"

"I don't know yet, Bob," was the reply. "I haven't sounded her, but from appearance I don't believe we'll make much just at present. There's one thing about it, though; it'll be a pretty easy thing, for she's all alone, and [illegible] know what we might make out of her in the long run. I've made a hundred before now out [illegible] 'an she is."

"Well, old feller," said runner No. 2, "wotever you make, remember snacks is the word. Donnelly'd 'a had her if it hadn't bin for me. I had all I could do to keep him away while you was talkin' to her, and I had to break his eye before I succeeded at that. So, on the [illegible]."

"All right," answered the tall runner; "there she comes—vamose, or she'll smell a rat."

Thus admonished, the stout runner mixed with the crowd as the English girl approached, and handed the unprincipled man the envelope containing the papers.

"Here they are," she said, "and I think they must be genuine for my uncle bought them for me, and he is generally very careful about such matters."

The runner took the papers from the envelope, and after glancing at them carefully, he said in a tone of well assumed indignation:

"Now, is it possible there can be sich infernal rascals in the world as for to went for to go and sell a ticket like that 'are to a poor girl, wot's a goin' for to travel alone so far away from home? Is it possible! Why, missy, that ticket ain't worth a cent, and as for that 'ere letter, there ain't no sich firm in New-York. Wot a pity! If I had the will of sich fellers as them that sold you these bogus documents, wouldn't I knock 'em higher 'n a kite! But, never mind, my little gal," he continued, with a show of sympathy, as the big tears started from the eyes of the unfortunate young creature and rolled down her cheeks, "never mind; I kin send you to your brother very reasonable. Wot's your brother's name, missy?"

"Charles Brantford," replied the girl, with choking utterance.

"Charles Brantford!" exclaimed the runner, with well feigned surprise; "well, now, if that 'ere aint lucky! Why, I knew Charley like a book. He staid at the hotel where I stop when he was here, and he told me to keep a lookout for you. Your name is Maude, isn't it?"

A ray of pleasure struggled through the girl's tears, as she answered in the affirmative.

"Well, now, ain't that lucky?" exclaimed the soulless wretch, in a tone of such well-counterfeited disinterestedness as to entirely quell the fears which had at first taken possession of the girl's bosom. "Why, I know just where your brother is, and I can send you to him without a bit of trouble. How much money have you got, Miss Brantford?"

"I have two sovereigns in my trunk," was the reply, "which my brother sent over and above what would pay for my ticket, that I might have some money with me in case of accident."

"Just like him," exclaimed the runner, admiringly; "he was always sich a careful young feller, and he was so very fond of you. Why, he used to sit and talk to me about you for hours at a time. He was the lovingest brother I ever saw in my life, and that was wot fust made me take to him. I always like to see a man think a good deal of his sister; for if he don't love her he won't love nobody. Your brother was the finest young man I ever knew in my life. Didn't he never write to you about me?"

Every trace of sorrow had now disappeared from the countenance of the ingenuous, trusting Maude, for the eulogy upon her brother's character had touched a chord in her heart which every doting sister will fully comprehend. The runner was aware of this. He had met with just such cases before in his experience, and he knew exactly how to operate.

"Why," answered Maude, with a bright smile, in answer to his last interrogatory, "you have not told me yet what your name is, and it would be hard for me to say whether he ever mentioned you in his letters or not."

"That's so," answered the runner, pleasantly; "I'm sich a forgetful feller! Dick Dasher is my name. Didn't he never say anything in his letters about Dick Dasher?"

"I don't think he ever did," answered Maude; "if he did, I don't remember it."

"Well, well," returned Dick, apologetically, "I suppose the poor fellow had so much else to write about—bein' in a strange country, and having so many things to attend to. We was very cloast friends, though, very cloast; I saved his life once by pullin' him out of the river, and another time I stopped a couple of fellers from robbin' him. I thought as much of that 'ere young man as if he was my own brother."

"Oh, I am so glad you like my brother!" exclaimed Maude, with real pleasure; "everybody ought to like him—he is so generous! so noble!"

"He ain't anything else!" returned Dasher. "I never saw his equal for generosity—that's his bane, that is! He's all the time ruinin' himself by helpin' others! He'd give his last penny any time to help a feller creature in distress! Why, one time shortly after he landed here, he watched over a poor feller who had the smallpox, till he got sick himself with fatigue, and afterwards, when the man died, he spent his last dollar to bury him."

"God bless him!" exclaimed Maude, with fervor.

"God will bless him!" hypocritically replied Dick. "Not a doubt of it! But now to business! How much baggage have you got, Miss Brantford?"

"Not much," replied the girl; "brother said I would not need much, because I would go direct to him, and I only brought one trunk with me."

"That's all right," said Dick, in a tone of satisfaction. "Then you get yourself in readiness and in the course of a few minutes I will call for you, and take you on board the tug. I have got about thirty others to take care of, and when we get things all arranged we'll be off. I'll take you to a house where you'll get the best accommodations which can be found in the city—a regular bang-up establishment—one of the kind you read about. Don't give yourself any further uneasiness. I'll have you fixed all right enough, and on your way to your brother by this time to-morrow."

"Thank you, sir," said Maude, as the unprincipled fellow turned from her, to prosecute his nefarious business. "I shall never forget your kindness."

Once more left alone, the young girl took her way toward the steerage, and seating herself upon her trunk, she for a little while yielded herself up to pleasant anticipations of a speedy meeting with her brother, and the consequent termination of all her difficulties. In her artless confidence she gave full credence to all that Dick Dasher had said. She did not once doubt the truth of the story that he had been intimately acquainted with her brother, for he had given her a very true description of his character; he had, besides, called her by her first name before she had revealed it to him; and how could he have known that unless the knowledge had been imparted to him by some one familiar with her? Poor girl! What an infant she was in her knowledge of human nature! A sister's love would at any time recognize a flattering outline of a brother's character, even though that brother were more than faulty; and the superscription on an envelope containing property belonging to the holder is certainly pretty good proof of the bearer's name.

About half an hour passed by, during which time Maude employed herself in getting ready to leave the ship, and she was not at all sorry when Dick Dasher returned, accompanied by his friend Bob—a slight description of whom we have already attempted—to take her away.

"Come along, my little lady!" he exclaimed, "everything is ready now." Then looking toward Bob, he continued, "This is my friend, Bob Whelan—rather a rough customer to look at, but you'll find him a trump; he knew your brother Charley, too. Here, Bob, seize a holt o' one end of that trunk," and, lifting the article mentioned, they bore it toward the ship's side, followed closely by Maude.

An unusual scene of bustle and confusion met her view as she directed her gaze toward the steamtug lying alongside. Piles of baggage lay scattered around upon the deck, seated upon different portions of which were men, women and children, who were about treading for the first time a foreign shore, uncertain as to the result of their wanderings, but firmly trusting that the golden dreams in which they had indulged might not prove entirely visionary. Men were shouting, swearing, and pulling different moveable articles rudely about—women, in shrill tones, were arguing with their husbands as to the propriety of some contemplated movement—and children were clinging to the skirts of their mothers, uttering their wants in unavailing cries of peevishness and impatience.

In the midst of all the hubbub, Maude was handed on board; her trunk was passed over the side, and shortly afterward the fastenings which held the tug were cast loose, and the little steamer paddled toward the shore.

Arrived at the dock, the process of disembarkation commenced. Carts were piled up with old chests and other lumber; on the top of which clambered, or were lifted up in some instances, whole families to whom they belonged. It was a painful sight to Maude and she could not help shuddering at the idea of riding through the populous city in so public a way. Her unpleasant reflections were disturbed by Dick Dasher, who, having jumped ashore as soon as the vessel reached the dock, had now returned with a carriage.

"Here you are Miss Brantford," he exclaimed; "here is a carriage for you—the sister of Charley Brantford should never ride in any less respectable vehicle than that one, so jump in and you'll find yourself in the Weary Wanderer's Hotel the first thing you know. There you'll be surrounded by all the comforts of a home, and more friends than you can shake a stick at." Saying which, he handed her in, closed the door, and at the next moment they were rattling over the cobble-stone pavements toward the "Weary Wanderer's Hotel," an emigrant boarding-house of the lowest description, kept in one of the lower wards by the Patrick O'Skinner, above alluded to.

Poor girl, she little dreamed of the misery in store for her.

For a continuation of this interesting narrative see THE NEW-YORK DISPATCH for June 1, in which paper the whole story will appear. Those of our readers who desire to get an insight into the "modus operandi" of the emigrant business, in addition to the fortunes of Maude Brantford, will do well to get the balance of this revelation. THE DISPATCH is published at No. 22 Beekman-st., New-York, at $2 a year, or four cents a copy, and is sold by all respectable news dealers in the United States.

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The Progress of Ruffianism.
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After which, ALADDIN; OR, THE WONDERFUL LAMP.
Aladdin......Miss Hathaway | Princess......Miss [illegible]
To be followed by the Favorite Pantomime of the
FRISKY COBBLER.
To conclude with the Drama of the
THE FRENCH SPY.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATER, BROADWAY. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, May 31, will be presented, for the sixth time, a new five-act play, entitled
JANE EYRE, THE ORPHAN OF LOWOOD.
Fairfax Rochester......Mr. Geo. Jordan
Jane Eyre, the Orphan of Lowood......Miss Laura Keene
To conclude with the Original American Comedy of
MY WIFE'S MIRROR.

BURTON'S, CHAMBERS-STREET—SATURDAY—Benefit and last appearance of Miss AGNES ROBERTSON. Last appearance, also, of Mr. DION BOURCICAULT. The extremely popular play, in five acts, last time, of
THE LIFE OF AN ACTRESS.
Violet......Miss Robertson | Grimaldi...Mr. D. Bourcicault
MONDAY—Mr. J. C. BARNET'S (Treasurer) Benefit.

CARD.—BURTON'S THEATER, Chambers-st.—Mr. BARNET, Treasurer, respectfully informs his friends and the public that his Annual Benefit is appointed for MONDAY EVENING next, June 2, on which occasion Mr. BURTON and Mrs. C. HOWARD will appear, for the first time in two weeks. Box book now open.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—The GALLERY OF AMERICAN FEMALE BEAUTY will be opened
On the SEVENTH DAY OF JULY NEXT.
It will consist of daguerreotypes of the
MOST BEAUTIFUL LADIES.
For the best-looking of which
ONE HUNDRED PRIZES
will be given, of
$1,000, $500, $200, $150, $100 and $50 each.
The principal artists in this and in all the other leading cities and towns in the United States, (a list of which may be obtained at the office of the Museum) will take
DAGUERREOTYPES FOR THIS GALLERY FREE
OF ALL EXPENSE TO THE SITTER.
Several hundred likenesses have been already received, and it is important that all competitors for the Premiums shall have their Pictures taken during the month of June; the earlier the better.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—SATURDAY, May 31, 1856.—Benefit and last appearance of LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD—THIS AFTERNOON, at 3½ o'clock, and THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, UNCLE TOM'S CABIN. Eva, Little Cordelia Howard; Topsy, Mrs. G. C. Howard. On MONDAY the new Grand National $500 Prize Drama, TWO LIVING SEA TIGERS. One of Dr. Kane's Arctic Dogs and the smallest female Dwarf, &c., are still here. Mlle. Heine enters the Lions' den at 3½ and 7 P. M. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

EXTRA CARD—WALLACK'S THEATER.
MRS. HOEY'S BENEFIT
will take place SATURDAY EVENING, May 31, on which occasion will be produced, for the first time at this theatre, with new dresses, scenery, &c.,
Mrs. Inchbald's splendid Comedy called
WIVES AS THEY WERE AND MAIDS AS THEY ARE.
Also, the petite comedy of the
DOWAGER.
The cast of both pieces will embrace the entire talent of this company.
Box book now open.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—Second, and positively last
GRAND VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT,
BY
Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE,
(First Prima Donna of the Academy of Music, N. Y.,)
AND
L. MOREAU GOTTSCHALK,
With the assistance of
Signor BERNARDI, and CANDIDO BERTI.
On TUESDAY EVENING, June 3, 1856.
Tickets, One Dollar.
No extra charge for reserved seats. Tickets can be obtained at the Athenæum; Wm. Hall & Son's, No. 239 Broadway, N. Y.; and at Max Braun's Music Store, No. 213 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; Concert to commence at 8.

GREAT AFTERNOON ATTRACTION AT THE TABERNACLE—OLD FOLKS' AND YOUNG FOLKS' CONCERT.—The [illegible] CHILDREN will give a Concert at the Broadway Tabernacle on SATURDAY AFTERNOON, May 31, 1856. They will be assisted by the NEW-ENGLAND PILGRIM SOCIETY, from Massachusetts, who will appear in the costume worn about the time of the Revolution, and sing some of the "good old tunes" composed about that time, showing the difference between the music of the past and present generation. Doors open at 2 o'clock; to commence at 3 o'clock. Tickets 25 cents. Children 12½ cents. To be had at the door.

OLD FOLKS' CONCERT—A NOVEL ENTERTAINMENT.—The "NEW-ENGLAND PILGRIM SOCIETY" respectfully announce two GRAND CONCERTS of ANCIENT SACRED MUSIC, at the Tabernacle, on SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, May 31 and June 2. The Society consists of thirty members, with an efficient orchestra, who will appear in the costume worn about the time of the revolution, and will sing selections from Billings, Holden, Maxim, and other popular composers of their day. Tickets 25 cents, to be obtained at the door and usual places. Doors open at 7; commence at 8 o'clock.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM.—The Gallery of this Institution, containing 125 paintings by living American, British, French and German artists, is open through the day and evening. Admittance 25 cents.

New-York Daily Times.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, MAY 31, 1856.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is served to subscribers [illegible] One Shilling a week. Single copies Two Cents. Mail subscribers Six Dollars a year.

THE NEW-YORK EVENING TIMES is published every day (Sundays excepted). One edition will be [illegible] and the other at three o'clock P. M. It will be sent by mail at the same rates as the DAILY TIMES.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the DAILY, published Tuesday and Friday, is mailed at [illegible] a year.

The WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at One Dollar [illegible] single Copies. TWENTY-FIVE [illegible] TWENTY DOLLARS, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] single Copies.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the [illegible] of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, [illegible] for single Copies.

Terms, invariably cash in advance.

Publication Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

THE TIMES FOR EUROPE.

We publish this morning at 10 o'clock, an [illegible] prepared expressly for the *U. S. Mail* steamer [illegible], which will leave this port for Southampton and Havre at 12 o'clock to-day. The TIMES FOR EUROPE will contain the latest news received by telegraph and mail up to the hour of publication. Copies can be had in wrappers at the counter. Price six cents each.

☞ We publish this morning the letter of Secretary MARCY to Mr. DALLAS, which will be read to Congress on Monday next, in relation to Central American affairs. The dispatch is dated the 24th inst., and is on the subject of the difference of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States, regarding the construction and effect of the Convention of the 19th of April, 1850, and the subject of Central America generally, and stating to Mr. DALLAS the views which the President entertains of that question as it now stands, in order that he may communicate the same to the Earl of CLARENDON. It proposes to leave to arbitration the question whether Ruatan be a dependency of Belize, or not, and to select for arbitrators eminent men of learning qualified to decide the question, instead of choosing any European Power.

☞ Latest advices from Kansas state that tranquillity was restored in Lawrence—United States troops having been stationed there, as well as in Lecompton and Franklin. In a letter from Independence, published in the St. Louis *Republican*, it is alleged that eight Pro-Slavery settlers had been killed on Pottawatamie Creek by a band of Free-State men—a story quite as improbable as many others that have appeared in that journal and have been proved utterly false. Information has been received in Chicago of the murder, near Lawrence, of Dr. ROOT and Mr. MITCHELL, from New-Haven. This report is confirmed in a letter to the Missouri *Democrat*.

The Meeting Last Night.

The Sumner meeting at the Broadway Tabernacle, last night, was one of the most remarkable gatherings that has ever been witnessed within the walls of that building. It was remarkable for its magnitude, for the character of the people who constituted it, for the enthusiasm that prevailed, for the speakers who addressed its dense multitude, and for the occasion which called it together. No such meeting, in fact, has ever before been held in this City.

It will be seen by the full report of the proceedings, which we publish this morning, that the officers of the meeting were some of the most eminent citizens of New-York, men who are not accustomed to mingle in ordinary political gatherings, but who came forward promptly on this occasion to give significance, by their presence, to this popular outburst of indignation against the attempt on the part of the South to stifle free speech in the halls of our National Legislature. The meeting was presided over by the venerable GEORGE GRISWOLD, and among the speakers were DANIEL LORD, CHAS. KING, President of Columbia College, WILLIAM M. EVARTS, S. B. RUGGLES, and others of equal prominence and ability. The Tabernacle was crowded to its utmost capacity, as it would have been if it had been four times as large. New-York has now spoken with sufficient distinctness to prove the falsity of the assertions of the Administration journals, that the indignation of the North at the outrage committed by BROOKS, and sanctioned by the people of the South, has been exaggerated by the Republican papers. The feeling of indignation at the outrage committed by the ruffian BROOKS and sanctioned by the Administration party, is deep-rooted and wide spread, and will manifest itself in a manner not to be misunderstood.

Effect of Crampton's Dismissal.

The effect of the actual dismissal of the British Minister on the public mind, has been much less disquieting than even the rumors of the possibility of that event proved some time since. The cause of this is to be attributed to the moderate and conciliatory tone of Secretary MARCY's dispatch to Mr. DALLAS, and the satisfactory reasons he gives for the measure. Of course, the act is not universally approved, and the general feeling seems to be, that a much less severe course might have been adopted without injury to the national honor. But all agree in the belief that no serious difficulty with England can arise from this cause; and even the organ of British opinion and interests in this city is rather disposed to admit that our Government has made out a good case, and is not certain that Mr. CRAMPTON will be well received on his return home. If the Central American question were disposed of, there would be little cause for apprehending any difficulty from the dismissal of Mr. CRAMPTON and the three Consuls.

Sumner Meeting in Brooklyn.

There will be a meeting of the citizens of Brooklyn to-night, in front of their City Hall, to give expression to their sentiments on the Sumner outrage. Brooklyn is essentially a New-England town; the descendants of the Puritans form the bulk of its population, and a gathering may be anticipated equal to the momentous occasion which has roused up the spirit of the North.

[illegible]

The Washington Correspondent of the *Evening Post* says that the constituents of the ruffian BROOKS have sent to him a testimonial, in the form of a cane and a massive silver pitcher, both of which have arrived in Washington. The pitcher is engraved with this inscription: "PRESTON S. BROOKS, May 22, 1856," the very day of the assault.

Material Aid for Kansas.

In the Massachusetts legislature, yesterday, a resolution was offered by Mr. C. HALE, authorizing the Governor to appropriate ten thousand dollars to aid the people of Kansas who were represented at the Topeka Convention in October last, to maintain their rights as men and citizens.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

THE CENTRAL AMERICAN QUESTION.

The Proposition of Great Britain to Submit the Matter to Arbitration.

Letter from Secretary Marcy to Mr. Dallas.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

Secretary MARCY has answered Lord CLARENDON's proposal to arbitrate on the Clayton-Bulwer Treaty. He says that our Government will only allow arbitration on the question, "Is Ruatan a dependency of Belize?" and proposes two men of science for the arbitrators. Secretary MARCY's dispatch will be read in Congress on Monday. X.

Message of the President on Central American Affairs.

[FROM OUR REGULAR TELEGRAPHIC REPORTER.]

The President yesterday sent a Message to the Senate on the proposition of Great Britain to submit the Central American question to arbitration, but it was not opened. It merely incloses the following letter from Secretary MARCY to Mr. DALLAS:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, WASHINGTON, May 24, 1856.

SIR: I am directed by the President to address you on the subject of the difference of opinion between the British Government and that of the United States regarding the construction and effect of the Convention of April 19, 1850, and the subject of Central America generally, and state to you the views which the President entertains of that question as it now stands, in order that you may communicate the same to the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Britannic Majesty's principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. You are aware that there has been no direct communication between the two Governments on the main subject since the letter of your predecessor, Mr. BUCHANAN, to the Earl of CLARENDON, dated Sept. 11, 1855, and his Lordship's reply of the 28th of the same September, and the brief rejoinder by Mr. BUCHANAN on the 4th of the following October. In his letter of 11th of September Mr. BUCHANAN briefly recapitulating the conclusions at which the President had arrived on the whole case, and which had been fully explained to the British Government in his previous dispatches, reminded Lord CLARENDON that more than a year had already elapsed without any new step being taken by the United States in the discussion, from an unwillingness to press the subject while the attention of Her Majesty's Government was engrossed by war with Russia, and he proceeded to say that the President had directed him, before retiring from his mission, as he was then about to do, to request from the British Government a statement of the position which it had determined to maintain, more especially in regard to the Bay Islands, the Belize settlement and the Mosquito Protectorate. To this communication the Earl of CLARENDON replied, stating as the final opinion of Her Majesty's Government, that the Convention of April 19th, 1850, was merely prospective in its operation, and did not in any way interfere with the state of things existing at the time of its conclusion. He repeats this idea afterwards, in other forms of expression, saying in one place that the British Government consider that the design of the contracting parties was not to disturb any state of things then existing, and in another place that while the British Government have no wish to extend the limits of their possessions, or the sphere of their influence in Central America, they are not prepared to contract either the one or the other in pursuance of the interpretation of a convention to which interpretation they cannot subscribe. Here, with the exception of a brief note from Mr. BUCHANAN to Lord CLARENDON,—and that upon a single point only,—the correspondence touching the general question has remained suspended. It will thus be perceived that in his closing dispatch the Earl of CLARENDON desists from all further discussion of the main objects of the controversy, which had previously occupied the attention of the two Governments, and rests the case upon the single position, then at length definitely assumed and expressly announced—of particular hypotheses touching the construction of the Convention. The President could not but receive this announcement with equal surprise and regret. He would, indeed, have been constrained to regard it as an abrupt and complete termination of all correspondence on the subject between the two Governments, and as imposing on this Government the painful duty of solemnly declaring that the Convention had now ceased to be obligatory on the United States, but for the following expressions in the Earl of CLARENDON's dispatch:

"The British Government share the conviction of the President of the United States that the interests of the two countries, and their mutual desire to maintain the existing friendly relations, will alike inspire each party with a conciliatory spirit, and enable them to overcome all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the Central American questions. The British Government see no reason why it should be otherwise."

This language on the part of Her Majesty's principal Secretary for Foreign Affairs had the effect of preventing the President from dismissing all hope of an amicable adjustment of the serious misunderstanding which had grown up between the two Governments. He would have been better satisfied if, in expressing the conviction that all obstacles to a satisfactory adjustment of the controversy might by a conciliatory spirit on both sides be overcome, his Lordship had been pleased to indicate the means which, in his judgment, were calculated to produce so desirable a consummation. For want of this, the President has been left to conjecture the precise idea of Her Majesty's Government. He cannot be certain that his conjecture concerning it is well founded, but he is induced, by certain collateral incidents which have occurred, to infer that it was the arbitration by a third Power of the differences between the two Governments in relation to Central America.

It appears by the letter of Mr. BUCHANAN to this Department of Feb. 8, 1856, that, on a recent occasion, Lord CLARENDON had stated in the House of Lords he had offered to refer the whole question to arbitration to any third Power, and that that offer had been renewed. In consequence of which statement Mr. BUCHANAN, not being aware of any such offer having been formally made by the British Government, had an interview with the Earl of CLARENDON, for the purpose of explanation. In that interview, Lord CLARENDON stated that the original offer of which he had spoken in the House of Lords referred to an expression he had used in conversation with Mr. BUCHANAN, at an early stage of the discussion on the subject of Central America, and that what he had said of a repetition of the offer, was in allusion to a dispatch which he had addressed to Mr. CRAMPTON, the British Minister at Washington, and which Mr. CRAMPTON had communicated to this Department, and he even proceeded to recount the answer which, on that occasion, it was alleged Mr. CRAMPTON had received from me. In relation to this important matter, as has since been fully manifested, there was a misconception on both sides. In the first place, although the note to Mr. CRAMPTON had been written so far back as the 10th of November, 1855, and in it Mr. CRAMPTON had been expressly instructed to communicate it to this Department, he had neglected to do so, and it was not until a late hour in the evening of February 27, 1856, and in consequence of discussions in the Senate of the United States on the subject that Mr. CRAMPTON executed his instructions in this respect, and made a communication of Lord CLARENDON's note of the previous November. In the second place, it had not been understood either by Mr. BUCHANAN or by his Government that the suggestions of arbitration which Lord CLARENDON had made in conversation with Mr. BUCHANAN were intended by the former as a formal proposition to that effect on the part of Her Majesty's Government. If it had been so understood the proposition would have received at once the respectful consideration of the President. It would be superfluous now to dwell on the regret which the President entertains that a proposition of this nature, which Her Majesty's Government intended as a final one, was not presented at the commencement in such a shape as to have attracted to, and fixed upon it the attention of this Government. The President has never ceased to be sincerely solicitous to preserve unimpaired the friendly relations of the two countries, and in that spirit, passing over all which there is of apparent informality in the offer of the British Government and assuming the late communication by Mr. CRAMPTON of Lord CLARENDON's note of the 10th of November, as a definite proposition, he instructs me to make the present response to that proposition. At the very threshold is the question, What is it which shall be submitted to arbitration? Lord CLARENDON in his letter to Mr. CRAMPTON, of the 10th of November, seems to assume the difference between the two countries is merely of the interpretation of the Convention of April 19, 1850; but that is not so understood by this Government. If indeed it should be determined in any way, that the American construction of that Treaty is correct, which is, that whatever may have been the state of things previous to its date, yet after that neither the United States nor Great Britain is to hold any possessions in Central America—that when the two Governments agreed that neither will ever occupy, or fortify, or colonize, or assume, or exercise any dominion over Nicaragua, Costa Rica and the Mosquito Coast, or any part of Central America, the stipulation comprehends as to the acts enumerated, prohibition of their continuance as well as their initiation, without which there could be no effective neutralization of the American Isthmus. If, I say, such were the agreed or settled interpretation of the treaty, then, indeed, such determination would conclude all existing differences, and settle it in accordance with the views entertained by the United States. But, on the other hand, it is not easy to see how the adverse construction, if it were adopted by an arbiter, would terminate the difference. Lord CLARENDON conceives that the treaty was merely prospective in its operation; so it undoubtedly was in one sense, that is, its engagements only took effect at the time of its execution, and did but apply to all future time. But when he goes on to infer that the treaty did not in any way interfere with the state of things existing at the time of its conclusion, he not only assumes a consequence which does not flow from the premises, but he also assumed a state of facts which he must [illegible] the [illegible] and a determination [illegible] which cannot derive the least aid from the interpretation which he claims for the convention.

The Earl of CLARENDON here [illegible], without distinctly asserting it, that at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had possessions in Central America. The existence of such possessions or, as he otherwise expresses it, the assumed of these being portions of territory occupied by Great Britain in Central America, would appear to be what he more than once speaks of as "the state of things existing at the time of its conclusion." But this Government does not understand that, at the date of the treaty, Great Britain had any possessions, or occupied any territory in Central America, unless the British establishment at Belize, with its dependencies (as the same are defined by her treaties with Spain) are to be considered as British possessions or territory in Central America. That is the only possible construction of the declarations exchanged between the Secretary of State, Mr. CLAYTON, and the British Minister, Sir HENRY BULWER, at the time of exchanging the ratifications of the Convention. Independently of that cogent consideration, this Government supposes that as a matter of mere fact, the state of things existing in this respect at the time of the conclusion of the Convention was a thing of indisputable notoriety. I will not do Her Majesty's Government the injustice of presuming that when the Earl of CLARENDON speaks of the possessions of Great Britain in that quarter, or of portions of territory occupied by it, he intends to be understood as meaning anything but rightful possessions, and rightful occupation; that is, possession and occupation based upon principles and conformed to the public laws which govern the international relations of the Christian States of Europe and America. Had Great Britain, at that time, any such possessions or occupation in Central America? If so, it must have consisted either in her relation to the Mosquito Indians, to Belize or to the *Bay Islands*.

Firstly—As to the Mosquito Coast, it is not understood that Great Britain now lays claim to any possessions or any Territory there; all she is supposed to claim, is the right to protect the Mosquito Indians. It cannot be alleged by her that these Indians constitute, or are competent to constitute an independent State, admissible as such into the family of Sovereign Powers. Nor is it pretended by Great Britain that, in the name or on behalf of those Indians, she, herself, can, without contravention to the treaty, assume or exercise political sovereignty on any part of the Mosquito Coast.

Her Majesty's Government considers itself under obligations of honor to protect the persons of these Indians,—nothing more,—and declares it is ready and desirous to be relieved of that duty in any manner which shall honorably assure the future condition of these Indians. Without entering here into a discussion of the question, whether the convictions of duty thus entertained by the British Government are well or ill-founded, it seems sufficient to say there is nothing in that branch of the subject which merits the solemnity of arbitration by a third power, or which ought to be regarded as incapable of being settled at any moment by direct intercourse between the respective Governments of Great Britain and the United States. Nor is it apprehended that Her Majesty's Government is disposed to claim the possession, either in her own name directly or that of the Mosquito Protectorate, of the port of San Juan de Nicaragua. It cannot but be admitted that the port was the old possession of Spain, her right to which was as indisputable as it was to Vera Cruz and Panama; that she had a port of entry and fort at or near that place so long as she retained her sovereignty in Central America, and that then her rights of sovereignty there and of territorial possession passed to the Republic of Central America. It is true that at a subsequent period, and shortly before the date of the treaty now in question, a British force landed at San Juan, and expelled the authorities of the State of Nicaragua, which then held possession of it, and retained it for a while against that State in the name of the Mosquito Indians. It is true that Great Britain afterwards relinquished the place to the so-called people of Greytown; but the original taking of it was her act; that is, she, in the words of Lord CLARENDON, placed a people under her protection in the possession of San Juan. A protectorship so exercised and in the name of such persons as the Mosquito Indians, would, it is plain, amount to practical sovereignty. If admissible under the name of protectorship for one of the contracting parties to the Convention, it would be equally so for the other, and the United States might be impelled for controlling reasons to undertake the counter protectorship of the Indians and other persons in Central America. It is not supposed that Great Britain desires to enter into any such line of policy of conflicting protectorships in that quarter, or contend for any construction of the treaty leading to such consequences, and of course no difficulty between the two Governments is apprehended on this point any more than in regard to the general relation of the treaty to the Mosquito Indians.

Secondly—As to Belize, it being conceded that in pursuance of explanations interchanged between Sir HENRY BULWER and Mr. CLAYTON, Great Britain is not precluded, by any stipulation with the United States, from continuing to exercise, at that establishment, all the rights which she acquired from Spain, it would seem also that there is nothing in that part of the subject which it would become the two Governments to say to the world they cannot settle by themselves; for, although it is common in English books of geography, and others, to give to Belize the appellation of British Honduras, still it is too well known to admit of dispute that Belize is not and never was any part of Honduras; and Her Majesty's Government will not, it is assumed as a matter of course, found on mere name any pretensions of extended territory in that quarter to the prejudice of the territorial integrity of the Republic of Honduras.

Finally—There remains the question of the Bay Islands, as to which there is more of controversy—at least, in appearance. It is due to perfect frankness to say that the act of Her Majesty's Government, establishing, so late as the year 1852, (and in apparent contradiction to the express letter of the Convention of 1850,) a Colony at Bay Islands, has left a disagreeable impression on the minds of the Government and people of the United States.

Possessing, as Great Britain does, numerous Colonial establishments in all parts of the world, many of them in the West Indies, it has not been readily seen what inducements of interest she can have had to establish a new Colony under the peculiar circumstances of the time in the insignificant territory of the Bay Islands. Nor, on looking back beyond the fact of Her Majesty's warrant establishing the Colony of the Bay Islands, and considering the state of things existing in the question at the date of the Convention of 1850, does this Government well see on what ground it can be maintained that Great Britain at that time had possession of the Bay Islands which could be deemed rightful, either as respects the engagements with the United States or territorial sovereignty of the Republic of Honduras. I do not understand the Earl of CLARENDON positively to assert that the Bay Islands are dependencies of the British settlement at Belize. He indicates to be sure an inclination on the part of the British to maintain such a claim, but concedes at the same time that it is a debatable question. The President does not permit himself for a moment to entertain the idea that the Earl of CLARENDON will insist upon any claim of right in Central America incompatible with sacred respect for all the stipulations of the treaty as understood, by Her Majesty's Government. Of course he looks to see what are the rightful sources of the British title to the Bay Islands suggested by the Earl of CLARENDON. He finds them in the statement from the Foreign Office of May 2, 1854, as communicated by Mr. BUCHANAN and by him transmitted to this Department. Her Majesty's Government admits, in paper that Ruatan was claimed and militarily occupied by the former Republic of Central America as successor of the rights of Spain, but asserts at the same time the adverse British claim manifested by acts of authority, military and civil, and by acts of actual possession. Occasional acts of military authority by Captains of British ships-of-war, or of civil authority by the Superintendent of Belize, are insufficient, it is obvious to determine the claim of the title as against the counter claims of the Republic of Central America or State of Honduras. No relinquishment of title by the latter is alleged, except in certain declarations reported to have been made by the Central American Commandant of Truxillo, who, whatever he may have said, could have no power to cede away the Territory of Honduras.

The occupation of Ruatan by British subjects as its origin and character as described in the statement, presents none of the conditions of rightful possession. Its language on that point is:—"Ruatan has been, of late years, without any instigation on the part of Her Majesty's Government, spontaneously occupied by British subjects." It is not presumable that the spontaneous occupation of Ruatan by British subjects, without instigation on the part of Her Majesty's Government—that is, an act of mere invasion by unauthorized private persons—will be perseveringly insisted upon by Lord CLARENDON as a foundation claim by Great Britain to the sovereignty or even rightful possession of the Bay Islands. It cannot have escaped the attention of Her Majesty's Government that the political condition of Belize, as fixed by the treaty, is not itself one of territorial sovereignty. Therefore Great Britain could never have acquired, in the right of Belize and the assumed dependencies thereof, the territorial sovereignty of the Bay Islands. In a word, this Government believes that the Bay Islands belong to the State of Honduras, and that, therefore, the occupation of them, and, still more, their colonization by Great Britain, are contrary to the tenor of her treaty with the United States, as being the occupation and colonization of a part of Central America. But, the British Government thinks differently, and, upon the question whether the Bay Islands are subject to occupation and colonization by Great Britain, notwithstanding her treaty with the United States, the two Governments are at issue.

Upon this retrospect of the several points of difference between the two Governments, the President is not able to perceive that any useful result would ensue, either from calling on a third Power to say whether the Convention is or is not prospective in its operation, in the sense of that idea as expressed by Her Majesty's Government, for if that question should, by any possibility, happen to be resolved in favor of Great Britain, all the substantial points of difference between the two countries would remain untouched; as, being wholly independent of the question of construction, the dispute would still exist as to what rightful possessions, at the date of the Convention, Great Britain actually had in Central America. And if it is now contended by the British Government, that, in the name of the Mosquito Indians, Great Britain may take with military force and hold San Juan or other point in Central America, such pretension would be so totally irreconcilable with all idea of the independence and neutrality of the Isthmus as to render the Convention worse than nugatory to the United States. Instead of submitting to arbitration a pretension involving such consequences, or in other way consenting to restore to effect the treaty, with such possible construction, it would, in the judgment of the President, be his duty to propose its amendment, so as to release the United States from obligations not attended by any benefits, and which obligations, thus unattended, the United States did not intentionally incur, they having entered into treaty only on the supposition that absolute reciprocity of restriction was incurred by Great Britain. I repeat, if the treaty could, by any possibility whatever, have the construction of leaving Great Britain in possession or military control of the Atlantic coast of Central America in the name of the Mosquito Indians, and with powers to colonize insular positions commanding it, on the ground of their having been "spontaneously occupied by British subjects," while the United States are restrained from all such rights of control and acquisition, that, in the estimation of the President, would be to deprive the treaty of moral force, both because it would thus cease to have reciprocal effect, and because the United States did not intentionally enter into any such engagement, and if such were a possible construction, whether it would not then become the duty of the United States to seek for the most honorable means of being discharged from such obligations, and render themselves perfectly free to re-establish their proper relation as an American power, to the transit routes of the American Isthmus and the general independence of America. In fine, the President cannot consent to any act which implies the existence of a possible doubt as to this point, as the Convention of 1850 construed in the sense above supposed, would not be the treaty into which the United States entered; nor can he do anything which could be taken to admit either directly or impliedly that there is a question in his mind relative to the true construction, and he feels bound to take care that in entertaining the present proposition of arbitration he shall not be understood as actuated by the slightest feeling of distrust regarding the treaty rights of the United States; but the President is not prepared to say that some of the questions of fact, concerning which the two Governments differ, may not be conveniently determined by arbitration or by some analogous method. Of this class of objects of inquiry is the question, what are the rightful limits of establishment at Belize on the side of the State of Honduras. The question whether the Bay Islands do or do not belong to that Republic, and the question as to what extent of country is embraced in the term "Mosquito Coast," or is in actual occupancy of Mosquito Indians, as Indians, and with such territorial rights only as that description of persons are entitled to claim according to the established public law of Great Britain, of the United States, or of the independent States which have succeeded Spain in America, remembering no power exists on the part of Great Britain and the United States to dispose of the sovereign rights of Nicaragua or of any other State of Central America.

All these questions of political geography regard, in the first instance, the sovereignty and jurisdiction of the independent States of Central America. Great Britain and the United States have no pretension thus to interfere, except for the purpose of defining their own mutual obligations, arising out of the engagements they may have contracted in order to assure how far they concerned the neutrality and independence of the American Isthmus. Regarded only as collateral considerations, affecting the construction of the treaty between the United States and Great Britain, they are questions which, if not determined by agreement between the two Governments themselves, the President would not decline to refer to arbitration. He is aware of the existence of many practical obstacles to the adjustment of any international difference of this nature by arbitration, of which difficulties Great Britain and the United States had experience in the attempt to settle, by such means a previous controversy on the subject of the boundary between the United States and the British Provinces in North America.

The President does not doubt that any one of the Powers of Europe which should consent to undertake the task of such arbitration as is now proposed, would perform the duty with perfect impartiality, but to apply to any Power to do this would be to ask of them an act which if granted, would add to their own domestic duties, the labors and burden of settling the complicated differences of other Governments. He would greatly prefer that, in a controversy, like the present, turning on points of political geography, the matter should be referred to some one or more of those eminent men of science who do honor to the intellect of Europe and America, and who, with the previous consent of their respective Governments, might well undertake the task of determining such questions to the acceptance of Her Majesty's Government as that of the United States. You are instructed, therefore, to enter into communication with Her Majesty's principal Secretary of Foreign Affairs in relation to Central America, in order to ascertain in the first place whether the existing differences cannot be promptly terminated by direct negotiation, and, if they cannot, then to discuss the conditions of arbitration upon those points of difference as to which alone this method of settlement seems requisite or applicable; it being assured that other points of difference would, after that, yield as a matter of course, to conference between the Earl of CLARENDON and yourself, conducted in the spirit of cordiality and frankness which belongs to your personal relations, and which is dictated by the true interests both of the United States and Great Britain.

I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

W. L. MARCY.

GEO. M. DALLAS, Esq., &c., London.

The Letter of Dismissal to Mr. Crampton.

WASHINGTON, Friday, May 30.

The following is the letter of dismissal to Mr. CRAMPTON:

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,
WASHINGTON, May 28, 1856.

SIR: The President of the United States has directed me to announce to you his determination to discontinue further intercourse with you as Her Majesty's Diplomatic representative to the Government of the United States. The reasons which have compelled him to take this step at this time have been communicated to your Government.

I avail myself of this occasion to add that due attention will be cheerfully given to any communications addressed to this Department from Her Majesty's Government affecting the relations between Great Britain and the United States, which may be forwarded to this Government through any other channel. Should it be your pleasure to retire from the United States, the President directs me to furnish you with the usual facilities for that purpose. I consequently inclose herewith the passport in such cases. I avail myself of this opportunity to renew to you, Sir, the assurance of my respectful consideration.

W. L. MARCY.

JOHN F. CRAMPTON, Esq.

Political Matters.

OHIO REPUBLICAN STATE CONVENTION—ACTION IN REFERENCE TO THE SUMNER ASSAULT.

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Thursday, May 29.

The Ohio Republican State Convention met here to-day. Messrs. SPOONER, PAUL, STONE, DENISON, SPAULDING and ECKLEY were appointed delegates at large to the Philadelphia Convention. The first three are Chase men and the others go for FREMONT. Resolutions were adopted condemning the assault on Senator SUMNER, advocating the immediate admission of Kansas under the Topeka Constitution, and declaring that Congress has the power to prohibit Slavery in the Territories. Votes of thanks to Senator WADE for his course in regard to the SUMNER affair, and to L. D. CAMPBELL for the resolutions introduced by him in the House on the same subject, were adopted.

GATHERING OF DELEGATES TO THE CINCINNATI CONVENTION.

CINCINNATI, Thursday, May 29.

The Delegates to the National Convention are arriving almost hourly, and hundreds of guests are already quartered at the Burnet House. A large number from New-York arrived to-day. Amongst the notables now on the spot are Ex-Governors BIGLER and PORTER, of Pennsylvania, Col. FORNEY, Col. GREENE, &c. A party of 500 Pennsylvanians is expected here to-night in a steamer chartered for the purpose.

CINCINNATI, Friday, May 30—P. M.

A large addition was made to-day to the outsiders and Delegates, particularly the Hards, of whom quite a number have arrived. The outside strength of Mr. BUCHANAN is decidedly the strongest. The Committee will refuse tickets of admission to the Convention to any Delegates from New-York or Missouri until the question of contested seats is decided.

The Buchanan men enlist decisively on the side of the Hard delegation from New-York. This renders the Hards quite confident and in good spirits to-night. The Pierce men are urging the friends of DOUGLAS to unite with them and keep the Hards out. The Softs are somewhat dispirited. Mr. SOULE is here. He proposes, as a compromise, to let in the Softs and Hards on the basis of the vote cast in the State in 1855, admitting thus thirty Softs and five Hards.

UNITED STATES SENATOR FROM RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 30.

At the caucus of the Anti-Administration members of our Legislature, on an informal ballot for a candidate for United States Senator, JAMES F. SIMMONS received 59 votes, THOMAS A. JENKS 15, and 19 for all others. The caucus refused to go into a formal ballot, and adjourned until Friday evening.

PROVIDENCE, Friday, May 30—P. M.

The General Assembly adjourned this forenoon to meet again on the 23d of June.

The Senatorial Caucus which was to have been held to-night was indefinitely postponed.

The Massachusetts Legislature.

IMPORTANT ACTION PROPOSED RELATIVE TO KANSAS AFFAIRS.

BOSTON, Friday, May 30.

In the House of Representatives to-day, the following resolution was offered by Mr. C. HALE, of the Boston *Advertiser*, member from Boston, and was referred to a Committee:

Resolved, That the sum of $10,000 be allowed and paid out of the Treasury of the Commonwealth to His Excellency the Governor, to be by him applied in whole or part in such manner not repugnant to the Constitution and laws as shall most effectually aid the people of Kansas who were represented in the Convention which assembled at Topeka in October, 1855, in maintaining their rights as men and citizens under the Constitution of the United States; and that the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Council, have authority to appoint such agents to disburse the said sum as may be necessary, and the agents so appointed shall account only to him for the money by them expended, and the Governor is hereby authorized to draw his warrant accordingly.

The New Government of New-Brunswick.

ST. JOHNS, N. B., Friday, May 30.

The following is a list of the members of the new Government: Messrs. CHANDLER and HAZEN, Executive Councillors, without office; GRAY, Attorney-General; MCPHELIM, Postmaster-General; ALLEN, Solicitor-General; WILMOT, Provincial Secretary.

Goods from New-York to Chicago.

CHICAGO, Friday, May 30.

The propeller *Kentucky*, of the old Oswego line, arrived here this morning with goods from New-York.

Snow Storm at Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Friday, May 30.

Quite a heavy snow storm is now (1 o'clock, P. M.) prevailing in this locality.

FAMILY MANSION BURNED.—The large family mansion, for years occupied by JOSEPH HASBROUCK, deceased, but more recently owned and occupied by his son, JOSEPH L. HASBROUCK, in Gardiner, Ulster County, was entirely destroyed by fire on Wednesday. The loss is not yet ascertained, though it must be great.

[illegible] Havana.

Our Havana Correspondent, writing on the [illegible] day, says:

[illegible] Spanish Vera Cruz Squadron got to sea [illegible] yesterday and the day previous. [illegible] Spanish Minister, whose name I have forgotten [illegible] pardon,) went down in the [illegible] under this formidable escort: The frigate [illegible] 42 guns; do. *Berbe*, 40 guns; steam frigate [illegible] 16 guns; steam sloop *Pizarro*, 6 guns; [illegible] of 6 guns; [illegible] 16 guns. Two transport ships [illegible] to carry [illegible] destination and service. The steam sloop [illegible] left [illegible] Cuba [illegible] for Vera Cruz. She carries 6 guns, making, all told, 156 brazen mouths, to utter Spanish mind for edification of the Government of Mexico, if they will not comprehend without it, and give the dust, or its equivalent in fair promises, for the claims of Spain. Part of the Home Squadron, we learn, is at Key West, waiting the arrival of Commodore PAULDING, to visit the *Eurydice* and consorts at San Juan de Nicaragua. The French frigate *Penelope* left the 19th on a cruise for fresh air, and to take a look at Nicaragua, or parts unknown. The news by the steamer *Isabel* yesterday, is rather agreeable than otherwise, to those who claim the home-land on your side of the Gulf.

Freights have improved 5s.@10s. ℔ ton for European. Exchange—London 4¼@4¾ prem.; sale of £7,000 made at 3½ do.; New-York, 60 days, Sterling at 6¾@7¼ discount—tendency no better. Health good.

Amusements.

WALLACK'S.—That charming and popular actress, Mrs. HOEY, the *prima donna* of Wallack's Theatre, has revived for her benefit to-night, Mrs. INCHBALD's elegant Comedy of "Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are." The piquancy and finish of Mrs. HOEY's style exactly qualify her to personate the character of *Miss Dorillon* in a perfect manner, and to render this sterling old comedy one of the greatest dramatic treats that has lately been presented to the theatre-going public. "Wives as They Were and Maids as They Are," is one of the finest comedies in the *repertoire* of English acting plays, and the reason of its not being more frequently put upon the stage is, doubtless, owing to the difficulty of finding a company capable of filling its prominent *rôles* in a satisfactory manner.

Concert.

Mr. CARL BERGMANN, the admirable conductor of the Philharmonic and Sunday Concerts, takes a benefit to-morrow, (Sunday,) at the City Assembly Rooms. The programme is unusually good, even for these Concerts. Go.

News from Buenos Ayres.

We have advices from Buenos Ayres to the 8th of April. The elections came off on Sunday, the 31st of March, amid riots and scenes of the most disgraceful tumult. The result announced, gave the retrograde, or Anti-Ministerial list, a majority of two hundred and odd votes. Colonel OLIVIERI, who some months since left Buenos Ayres with a large band of emigrants for Patagonia, had suddenly returned—with what object was not known. Negotiations, it is said, were pending with the Indians.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents For Saturday, May 31.

The WEEKLY TIMES for this week will contain, among other articles, the following:

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM KANSAS—The War Begun—Lawrence Destroyed—Full Particulars of the recent Exciting Scenes, furnished by the Special Correspondents of the TIMES.

THE KANSAS INVESTIGATION—Continuation of the Testimony taken by the Congressional Committee in Kansas. Reported especially for the TIMES.

DISMISSAL OF MINISTER CRAMPTON.

ASSAULT ON SENATOR SUMNER IN THE SENATE CHAMBER—Full Particulars of the Cowardly Assault of BROOKS—Mr. SUMNER's statement of the facts.

SPEECH OF MINISTER DALLAS—At the Royal Library Fund Dinner.

THE WAR IN NICARAGUA ENDED—The Costa Ricans Evacuating the Country.

LETTER FROM COL. BENTON.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—The Apologists for Brutality—A Candle not to be put out—Violence in Congress—The Reign of Brutality—Our Relations with England—Our Difficulties with Denmark—The Kansas Inquiry—What Next?—Crampton Dismissed—Stupidity of the South—The Bully Brooks—The State Convention—Miscellaneous Articles.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for	$1.
10 copies for	$9, or 90 cents each.
25 copies for	$20, or 80 cents each.

Each package must in every case be *sent to one address*. Any Postmaster, clerk or other person who may send us TEN or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, *shall receive an extra copy*.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

THREE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-EIGHT PAGES of more genial wit have never issued from the press, and in reading them we have charged Mr. COZZENS with every vest button which has given way before our laughter. We have gone into convulsions over some of these scenes, and we commend them as a sovereign balm for every stage of despondency to our readers. Have you the blues? read these witty emanations and your tormentors will flee, and upon whatever you find the name of FREDERIC S. COZZENS, you will thereafter seize with interest and avidity.

The Boston *Intelligencer* is responsible for the above notice of

THE SPARROWGRASS PAPERS,

which can be had of all booksellers.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

THE ROBINS' SODA FOUNTAIN.

SIXTEEN GALLONS OF PURE SODA WATER FOR SIX CENTS!!

By the Robins' Portable Fountain,
Price Forty Dollars,
No. 138 William-st., New-York.

Saloon-keepers and all others who sell "soda" water should call and examine this beautiful, cheap, portable and lasting soda fountain.

POTICHOMANIE.—THE NEW AND BEAUTIFUL art of decorating glass to resemble the finest china. A few hours' interesting amusement transforms a simple glass vessel into a splendid Chinese or Sevres vase. All the materials for sale. Also, boxes containing two vases, and every article required. Price $5. Full instructions to purchaser free. The trade supplied.
CONTENT, NEARY & CO., No. 503 Broadway.

MAGIC SUMMER STOVE.—COOKING WITHOUT smoke or dirt—no kindling fires, no radiation of heat in the room, and a very small expense will bake, boil, fry, stew, roast [illegible], in less time, less trouble, and less expense, besides doing it much better than any other method. Call and see it in operation. Prices from $4 to $10. W. J. DEMAREST, Patentee, No. 375 Broadway, up stairs.

ELEGANT BOOTS AND GAITERS.—THE BOOTS and Gaiters manufactured by WATKINS, No. 114 Fulton-st., are not only handsome but durable. True economy teaches that the best is always the cheapest, and this is the best reason why those who want really good boots should purchase at WATKINS'.

JOUVEN'S INODOROUS PREPARATION INSTANTLY cleans Kid Gloves, without the slightest smell. Rub with a piece of flannel and the stains forthwith disappear. Can be worn immediately afterward. One bottle is warranted to clean 50 pair. Price, 25 cents. Agents wanted.
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MARSH & CO.'S SUPERIOR SHOULDER BRACES, for men, women and children. Also silk elastic stockings, for varicose veins. Instruments for all physical deformities made to order and warranted, at their truss office, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York.

WINDOW SHADES, WHITE AND BUFF HOLland, picture cords, tassels, &c., at wholesale and retail by WOODFORD & WEMPLE, manufacturers, No. 88 Catharine-st., New-York. Country merchants supplied at the lowest prices, and on the most reasonable terms.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the United States of the above celebrated safes and patent powder proof defiance locks and cross-bars. Depot No. 192 Pearl st., one door below Maiden-lane.

HATS AND CAPS FOR THE SEASON.—AN ELEgant assortment of drab beavers, cassimeres, silk, felt and other Summer hats. Ladies examine the beautiful styles for children. Ladies' riding hats.
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DRAB BEAVERS.—THE NEW HAT COMPANY, Nos. 146 and 148 [illegible], are prepared to sell the best drab beaver hats in the City at $3, fully equal to ordinary $5 hats. Straw and soft hats in great variety.

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FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway.

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HATS IN SEASON.—THE SEASON [illegible] change; the Summer anticipated will soon [illegible]—it is all "So!" be ready, therefore, in [illegible] immediate selection from an extensive assortment, at
WARNOCKS', Hatters, No. 275 Broadway.

HOSTETTER.

Three bottles of Hostetter's Vegetable Stomach Bitters will cure the Dyspepsia.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters creates an appetite, forces off the impure bile, purifies the blood, and invigorates the system.

Two Bottles of Hostetter's Bitters will cure the worst form of Liver Complaint.

One Bottle of Hostetter's Bitters will [illegible] that weakness at the pit of the Stomach, will give color to the countenance, [illegible] tone and strength to the system, and lend cheerfulness to the mind. No article is so peculiarly adapted to the depressing influences of Spring weather—no family should be without it. Sold by all Druggists, Grocers, and Hotels. HOSTETTER, SMITH & CO., Cincinnati; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, New-York; and Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

STRIKING NOVELTY IN SOFT HATS.—GENIN'S LATEST STYLE.—The most splendid soft hat of the season is GENIN'S oriental. Besides its colors of raven. Its style and quality elegant beyond comparison. There can be no question with any gentleman of taste that the celebrated takes the lead in the soft hat department, and excels in tint, as well as finish, any soft hat ever imported or manufactured in this country. The shape of the soft hat is varied to suit different ages. At GENIN'S will be found precisely the style of hat suitable to boyhood, youth, middle and old age. Sold wholesale and retail at GENIN'S, No. 214 Broadway, opposite St. Paul's Church.

BEEBE'S PATENT HAT.—THE EXCEEDING lightness of this graceful, becoming and beautiful fabric, adapted particularly to Summer wear, and exclusively as a gentleman's dress hat, is entirely new in all its features. The manner of ventilation is effective and original, and for comfort and durability this hat has never been equaled in this or any other country. It is made of every variety of style and color, black, white, pearl, drab, brown, or any other shade that the purchaser may desire. Sold at the usual prices.
BEEBE, (Sole Patentee,) No. 156 Broadway.

N. B.—They have also on hand their usual assortment of Rocky Mountain Silvery Beavers, French Felts, &c.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.—BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st., New-York, invite the attention of jobbers and close buyers to their immense stock of

PATENT MEDICINES.

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NUTTING'S ÆOLICON.—A NEW MUSICAL INstrument, combining the advantages of the organ, melodeon and piano; the tone is rich, mellow and powerful, and is well adapted for church or operatic music. It has received the highest testimonials from the profession, amateurs, and the trade throughout the United States, which can be seen at the piano-forte wareroom of the manufacturers. Price from $60 to $150.
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ELEGANT CARPETINGS.
SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and Ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—WE HAVE great pleasure in stating that the steam-power for our great manufactory, interrupted for a few days by the fire in the New-Haven Depot building, is again restored and in full operation. We are again finishing our sewing machines faster than ever, containing all the valuable improvements.
Inferior sewing machines of other manufacturers taken in exchange as usual.
I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

THE NEW AND EXTENSIVE BAZAAR OF FANCY goods and toys, just opened at No. 499 Broadway, by H. S. ROGERS, who has removed from his old stand, contains every variety of ladies' fans, reticules, jet ornaments, dressing-cases, brushes, combs, perfumery, and fancy soaps. Also, the most complete assortment of toys, dolls, games, &c., for the instruction and amusement of children, lately imported, and for sale at the lowest importers' prices, by H. S. ROGERS, No. 499 Broadway.

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AN UNPRECEDENTED LOW PRICE FOR ENGLISH CARPETS.
Superb Velvets for 11s. per yard.
Elegant Brussels, 7s. 6d. per yard.
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COOL AND DELIGHTFUL ARE THOSE HATS manufactured by LEARY, at the old stand, corner Chatham and Pearl sts., where can be found his usual assortment of Summer hats.
The drab beaver, Panama and straw hats are just the styles for these hot days. Neatness, elegance and economy is the motto. Call and judge for yourselves.

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NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, U. S. M. S. S. Co.,
No. 56 Wall-st. NEW-YORK, May 27, 1856.
NOTICE.—THE RATE OF FREIGHT BY THE Steamers of this Line from Liverpool is reduced to Four Pounds per Ton measurement until further notice.
E. K. COLLINS.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the civilized, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms,) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

FINE CASSIMERE BUSINESS SUITS, COMPLETE, $10, $12, $14 and $16; elegant blue dress coats, $5, $6; $10 and $14; cassimere pants, $2, $3, $4 and $5; moire antique vests, $2; white vests, $1, &c., at EVANS' clothing warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

NEVER EQUALED.—CANTRELL, OF NO. 336 Bowery, is manufacturing and selling Ladies' Gaiters at the low price of 12s. and 14s. per pair, which, in quality of material, superiority of make, and unimpeachable style, are unsurpassed. Ladies, deal with him.

SUPERIOR SHIRTS—READY-MADE OR TO ORder; all sizes; warranted; prices low. Also, gents under-shirts and drawers, in large variety, wholesale and retail.
IRA PEREGO & SON, No. 61 Nassau-st.

SELECT POETRY.

[illegible] IN PARIS.

[illegible] SUNDAY, MARCH 30, 1856.

BY MRS. L. H. SIGOURNEY.

[illegible] a word upon the lightning's lip,
[illegible]—that set the mightiest bells
[illegible]
[illegible] her cottage-door
[illegible] and the sick man
[illegible] up and ask'd what stirr'd the Sabbath bells
[illegible] and the white-robed priest
[illegible] wondering,—as the towers
[illegible]
[illegible] that little word
[illegible] the lightning's lip,—what it might be?
[illegible] the far Crimea, gory with blood
[illegible] on her sad brow
[illegible] semblance of a smile.
[illegible] receives it in his hut,
[illegible] his black bread with tears of joy.
[illegible] hath caught the echo, and is glad,
[illegible] and the vines of France,
The [illegible] mother her Te Deum sings.

Would know what mystic word hath power to wake
[illegible]?
[illegible]
What was the burthen of the song they pour'd
[illegible] when our dear Lord was born;—
[illegible]
[illegible] of the war-worn Earth
On this blest Sabbath morn.

ASTREA CARLISLE;

OR

A JEALOUS WOMAN'S REVENGE.

A Tale of Love and Jealousy, Persecution and Triumph.

BY MARY W. STANLEY GIBSON.

CHAPTER I.—INTRODUCTORY.

——"There is no fiend in Tartarus
That can match, in hate, a woman crossed in love,
By a successful rival."—*Old Play.*

"For time at last sets all things even,
And, if we but rightly watch the hour,
There never yet was human power
Which could evade, if unforgiven,
The patient watch and vigil long,
Of him who treasures up a wrong."—*Byron.*

On the first night of the winter term of 18—, four young girls were sitting in a large double-bedded room at "Bel Air House." It is with them that I have to do—of them that I have to speak; and, with the reader's permission, I will introduce them and their surroundings at once, in order to avoid detailing the minute occurrences of boarding-school life, which are only interesting to those just freed from its restraints, or those who are yet groaning and murmuring under its decrees.

The room, as I said before, was a large chamber, containing two beds. The front windows looked out upon the Common, now half buried in snow—the back casements commanded a pleasant prospect of wood, and [illegible], and the high-roofed shed beneath seemed to offer a good way of escape, in case the occupants of the apartment should wish to engage in an out-door "lark." Two plain washstands, a large pine table already covered with books, maps and slates, four cane-seated chairs, and something believed to be a rocking-chair, though both rockers had departed, completed the list of furniture. Four huge brass-nailed trunks stood at equal distances around the wall and their owners, having made all arrangements for the long campaign before them, were trying to get acquainted, and drown all home-sick feelings by merry talk and laughter.

Two important chemical properties had entered largely into the composition of these young girls. They were, respectively, of the "positive" and "negative" kind. Two were born leaders—two were sovereigns in their own right. So that in time the room would represent a small kingdom, and though they governed never so mildly, there would still be obeying and obeyed. It is of these [illegible] that I shall speak more fully.

Anna Hanley, though the youngest of the group, still [illegible] worthy of remark and attention. She was the only child of kind and wealthy parents, and though her life had been passed, up to this, her fifteenth year, on [illegible] farm, there was nothing awkward or ungraceful in her movements, nothing coarse or stupid in her face. She was tall, straight and slender, with a [illegible] oval face, clear, glowing expression, waving brown hair, and large dark gray eyes, full of pride and [illegible]. Her stature—remarkable for her years—and the [illegible] carriage of her head, made her, among the young ladies of Miss Griffith's establishment, like Saul among his fellows. The handsome, well cut mouth betokened [illegible] will, tempered and restrained by a kind of lazy good nature. She was generous, frank and impulsive, fiery-tempered, but also forgiving, full of faults, but with many a good and noble quality to outweigh them. The idol of her parents, the pet and pride of her whole neighborhood where her childhood had been spent—she had never known a want or care. Life was to her a beautiful and blessed thing. Her sunny temperament and perfect health made mere existence a blessing, and her happy smile or hearty laugh would rout the most determined legion of "blue-devils" that ever attacked the heart of man.

By her side sat a quiet, blue-eyed girl, neither pretty nor plain, but simply good, and kind, and true—who answered to the humble name of Nancy Grey. She had been brought up in the family of Mr. Hanley, more like the elder sister of Anna than as her attendant—and being steady, sedate and faithful to the last degree, had been sent to the school by the anxious mother as a kind of body-guard for her darling. For Anna she would have given up life itself, but for others she seemed to care little. So in this gay party she was silent—contented to sit near her young friend and see that she was happy.

In the rocking-chair beside the register, lounged a handsome brunette, with the darkest eyes and blackest hair imaginable. This was Kate Stanton, an orphan and an heiress, who had been sent to Bel Air House for a term of three years, one of which had already elapsed. At first sight she seemed nothing more than a dashing, careless hoyden—but there was a patient will, and a lurking fire in the black eyes, and a specious meaning in her ready smile that showed her to be a dangerous friend and a terrible enemy. A perfect actress, she could assume any character she pleased, but at heart she was treacherous, cunning, and revengeful as an Indian. "Forgive and forget" could never have been her motto, but "war to the knife" for those who offended her.

Of course, she had her satellite—a good-natured, and somewhat stupid girl, of Dutch descent, named Emma Van Duysen. She was a true descendant of Holland—large, lazy and silent—with a complexion like peaches and milk, and a large, clear, liquid blue eye that would have been beautiful but for its lack of expression. To eat, drink and sleep as well as possible, and to believe in Kate Stanton, were the main objects of her life, and all were well accomplished.

And now, kind reader, having presented my characters "[illegible]," we will ring the bell, lift the curtain, and "play out the play."

CHAPTER II.

CUPID AND HYMEN, "SUB ROSA."

The roses had bloomed and faded, in Trenton, twice since the arrival of Miss Hanley and her companion, Miss Grey. This is a more poetical way of telling you, my dear readers, that two whole years had gone by, and left the girl of fifteen a woman (in her own estimation) of seventeen. She had grown a little taller (a thing which her schoolmates laughingly told her was not necessary, by any means)—her slender figure was rounding out into full and firm proportions, and on her own sweet country graces she had grafted a kind of haughty ease that was not without its charm. Young, good-tempered, high-spirited, and fine-looking, with the best clothes, and the most pocket money of any girl at school, was it any wonder that she should take the lead of all, and find herself in some sort a queen among her companions? Apparently, her position was the best she could have asked—she should have been the gayest of the gay, and she was. But of late this merriment had seemed, at times, assumed; of late her fine face had seemed clouded over with gloomy thought; of late Nancy Grey had looked anxious and troubled, and had held long and secret consultations with her friend, from which they both arose looking more unhappy than ever. This was the state of things one evening in the early part of May, in the second year of their sojourn at Bel Air House.

The study hours were over, and groups of students were scattered over the small common enjoying the beauty of the evening—the gentlemen playing foot-ball, and the ladies engaged in games with grace hoops, and battledores and shuttlecocks. The windows of every apartment in the house were thrown open, and the fresh, moist air of Spring came gratefully into the dusty rooms, rustling among the books and papers, and breathing secrets of the haunts of the woodland violets, and the blushing May flowers that were hiding in the glen. No one seemed to heed it, though, in Anna Hanley's room. Nancy Grey was out there—she had gone for a walk with Miss Van Duysen, and Anna and Kate Stanton were the sole tenants of the room. The latter young lady was balancing herself on a chair by the window, trying to knock an inkstand from the table with the handle of her parasol, diversifying this occupation by whistling very clearly and sweetly snatches of songs and waltzes, and glancing curiously at her friend, who lounged in the arm-chair with her head sunk upon her breast, and her eyes fixed moodily upon the floor. Wearying of the silence, Kate left the inkstand to its fate, and exclaimed:

"If you will tell me what particular figure in that carpet engages your attention, Anna, I will have Van Duysen draw it to-morrow morning for your especial benefit, so you needn't spoil your precious eyes puzzling over it any longer."

The girl started, bit her lip, and then answered, with a forced smile, "You are very kind, but there is no need. I was only thinking."

"Only thinking!" said Kate, repeating the words with intense disgust. "I hope you don't mean to say you are going into that line of business after so long a stay at Bel Air?"

"Indeed there seems to be very little of it done here."

"Thank you for the compliment—I really take it as one, though perhaps you didn't mean it so. Thinking—where's the use of it, when [illegible] is everything, and [illegible]? Can you tell me that?"

Anna made no answer, but [illegible] into the reverie, and Miss Stanton settled on [illegible].

"You won't talk? [illegible] Never mind, [illegible] it's all the same to you I should like to know what has come over you of late. You are not the girl you was one year ago. [illegible] changed you, not in the [illegible]?" And she pointed to the huge bed at the other end of the room.

Anna changed color, moved uneasily in her chair, and said, briefly:

"Nonsense!"

"Sense!" said Kate, indignantly. "It is sense, and you know it to be so. I can't and won't believe that such a change—mental, moral and physical, as the Griffin would say—can have been worked without your knowledge. Now you had better confide in me—I'm safe, I assure you. The Griffin might pull every eye-tooth out of my head, and the double ones too, for the matter of that, and I wouldn't break your secret. You had better tell me, you'll feel the easier for it. Come now, speak out and free your mind, as they say at camp-meetings."

"They don't say any such thing, Kate," was the evasive reply.

"Don't they? Well, no matter, they ought to. At any rate, you don't know to the contrary any more than I do, that's one comfort. Now tell me what it is, there's a good soul. I tell you breaking my back wouldn't make me betray you. Have you committed murder—arson—robbery—burglary?"

To all of these questions Anna answered in the negative, as Kate paused for a reply, and then sat smiling at her evident curiosity.

"What a goose you are making of yourself, Kate," she said at last. "Can't a woman——"

"A woman! Ahem! Go on, my dear!"

"Well, a girl, then, if it pleases you better, can't she have the luxury of a fit of the blues now and then without all this parade? I tell you I have committed no crime, now rest easy."

"I can't, I tell you," said Kate, beginning to dance the polka. "It's a thing I never did yet, and I'm not going to begin now." And then clapping her hands with a gay laugh, she peered over the top of Anna's chair, and said, with an emphatic nod:

"I've guessed it now. You are—in love!"

"Pshaw! What very strange ideas you have," said Anna, nervously. "I beg you won't trouble yourself about me any longer—you have driven away all my thoughts most effectually."

"What a polite way you have of telling any one to mind their own business," said Kate, with mock admiration. "Now I should have told you to be off at once, if the fit had seized me. But fine words are fine things after all."

Anna sauntered to the window, looked out, and yawned.

"Will you go down and have a game at battledore?" asked Kate.

"No, I believe not."

"Graces, then, or ball? I'll play either with you."

"Thank you, I don't feel in the mood to-night. I wonder where Nancy Grey can be. It was time for her to come long ago."

"Oh you needn't expect them this long while yet," said Kate. "They have gone on a long walk—and the fact is—I—I—got Miss Van Duysen to go with her."

Something in the tone of the speaker made Anna turn around suddenly and fix her eyes searchingly upon her. What was her astonishment at seeing Kate, who was always so saucy and self-possessed, blushing and trembling as she met the look.

"What do you mean, Kate?"

"What I say," replied the girl, making an effort to shake off her unusual timidity and plunging "*in medias res*" at once, by way of doing so.

"The fact is, Anna, I have been trying for a week back to get a chance to talk with you but it never came, and now I have made it, I want your advice."

"You shall have it if I am able to give it. Go on."

"Well, then—you would not tell me your troubles, but I am going to tell you mine without being asked. Mind though, it is strictly confidential."

"Of course. You may depend on me."

"Well, then," said Kate, growing very red in the face, and doing the most extraordinary things with the tassels of her silk apron, "if you are not in love—I AM!"

"You are joking," said Anna, in surprise, for Kate seemed a most unlikely subject for the tender passion. "You are too full of fun to know even what the word means."

The girl drew her chair nearer, her dark face looked flushed and warm, her light, laughing manner was gone, and her eyes fixed steadily upon Anna's face, seemed burning themselves into her very soul.

"I do not know what love means!" she said, under her breath. "How little you know me. Do you think you can know more about it? I tell you," she added, with a sudden passionate warmth, "for this love I could die, if need be. There is nothing *that* man could ask of me that I would not do—no danger, no sacrifice, no sorrow would seem too great if it was his will that I should meet it. Could you do this?"

"I cannot tell," said Anna, startled into earnestness. "No one can tell how much a heart will bear till it is tried."

"For this man's safety, I could give up my own life," said the hurried voice. "I could bear wrongs and insults and neglect and unkindness from him. I could be his servant, his slave, his dog, anything—anything so that he might love me. Could you do this?"

"Never," was the quick reply. "I could never forget my own dignity so far."

And she was right. She was a passionate, and a loving, but she was also a proud, woman. She would love tenderly, strongly, and faithfully, but never abjectly. That queenly head could never bend beneath a yoke, even though Cupid held it in his rosy hand.

"Ah!" said Kate, sadly, "I could have no pride with him. No one else should wrong me without resistance, but he might trample on my heart and it would love him still. We dark women cannot love as calmly as you fair ones do. Our blood is fire—yours is cool as ice. You can sustain your dignity and talk of pride. I can only say I love. And I can bear all things—all but infidelity, and that I would not endure."

"Katharine, you are talking wildly," said Anna, trying to read her flushed face through the gathering twilight. "You never seemed like this before. It is strange that you should do so now. What motive is hidden beneath all this?"

"There is your old distrust of all things," said the girl, in her usual tone. "Why should you ask this question, of all others?"

"Because, though I have seen little of human nature, I understand it well enough to know that you have not told me this for nothing. But never mind, go on. It will all be plain by and by."

"You think so? Well we shall see. Do you think I have lied to you to-night?"

"Far from it, Kate."

"You are right; you see me now with my mask off. I *have never let you look into my heart before. If, as you* say, you read my motives at last, then profit by the lesson, do you hear? profit by the lesson!"

A glimmering suspicion of the truth crossed Anna's mind, but she merely shook off the hand that grasped her arm so suddenly, and said:

"Go on. I must know first what the lesson is to be."

"I said I would bear neglect, but not infidelity. He might be cold to me, but to see him love another, that would be torture, and madness and death. I could not bear it. Would you, Anna?"

"Go on, Katharine Stanton."

"No, I could not," she said, lowering her voice and drawing still nearer, till her hot breath swept over her companion's cheek. "If I had a rival do you know how I would avenge myself on her, Anna?"

"No."

"I would not kill her, that would be merciful. But I would take such vengeance as common hearts never know, such as novelists and poets seldom write or speak of. I would devote my whole life to her ruin. I would follow her step by step through life—first of all, I would undermine and destroy that love that was her chief support and comfort, and then I would hold a cup of fire to her lips till she had repaid me to the uttermost farthing. Because my life was blasted, hers should be because every avenue to fame and wealth was closed to me they should be closed to her also. Poor and needy she should go out into the world, poor and needy I would follow her. There would be only this difference between us, she would bend under her burden, and I should bear mine with a light heart because hers was quite as heavy. I would be her evil spirit while she lived, and when the time came for her to die, when she laid down for the last time and prayed for rest and peace, I would be there, if the burning lake blazed between us, to make that death-bed and that dying hour a miserable and a hopeless one."

She stopped speaking, but her hurried and heavy breathing might have been heard in all parts of the room. Anna had not moved during this fiery burst of wrath. Now she rocked herself gently to and fro, and said, after a silence of some five minutes:

"If I did not know you so well I should certainly think you were going mad. As it is—pardon me if I say that such sentiments are not exactly the thing to express so openly, they may cause people to misunderstand you. I see that you are greatly excited—that is perfectly natural under the circumstances—but what good will all this ranting do? Speak out plainly, you have not done so yet."

"I said, 'If I had a rival,'" answered the girl. "I *have* one—she is here, in this very room."

"Meaning me, I presume?" said Anna, carelessly.

"You have guessed it. I congratulate you on your penetration."

"There is no need. How have I supplanted you?"

The girl drew her chair still nearer, and whispered:

"Do you not love Julian Ellingwood?"

The twilight darkness hid the hot flush that mounted to Anna's cheek, but it could not hide the sudden start she gave, and the question was answered.

"You thought I was not in earnest a moment ago—you called it 'ranting,'" said the girl with bitter emphasis. "But let me tell you, Anna, if you marry that man you will rue it bitterly. I will be revenged—nothing shall have the power to stop me. I would follow you into everlasting torment so I could know you would always suffer there."

"What maggot have you got in your brain now, Kate? Who has spoken, or even thought of marriage but you?"

"Stop—don't try to deceive me!" was the fierce answer. "From the first day you met, you have loved each other. Ah! those music lessons—how much progress you made, Miss Hanley? They were a fine cloak for your long interviews of the last year. But I saw it all. And now I ask you, will you give him up? If not, as surely as there is a God in Heaven I will make you wretched for life! I am making no idle threat—think twice before you speak."

"Take your hand from my arm, and never dare speak another word on this subject—never name *his* name to me again!" said Anna, roused into sudden wrath. They stood face to face, and both were silent for a few moments.

"You have chosen, then," said Katherine, in a calm and quiet tone. "You love him, and you will not give him up?"

"Neither to you nor any other woman," was the quick reply.

"Then take the consequences. You have brought them upon your own head;" and, turning towards the window, she flung herself into the arm-chair, looked steadily out upon the moonlit Common, and said no more.

Anna stood by the table where she had left her, meditative and quiet. The striking of a clock in the hall aroused her. She went out, passed down the front stairs to the lower hall, and, after waiting a moment to see if her room-mate had followed her, went into the "reception room," which was also occupied, at different hours, by the music teacher and his pupils.

The piano stool was unoccupied, but at the farthest end of the room, a young man was sitting by the open window, looking dreamily out upon the night. The chandelier was not lighted, but the yellow moonbeams made the room almost as light as day, and fell over his slight figure and beautiful face with a softened radiance. The girl paused by the door, and looked earnestly at him, without speaking. Something in the grace of his figure, and the delicacy of his finely chiselled features struck like a pain to her heart. His large blue eyes were melancholy—a sweet mouth, a brow as white as snow, and traversed on the slightly sunken temples by purple veins, a cheek tinged with a hectic flush, and partly shaded by long curls of light brown hair, as soft and silky as a girl's—these made up a face expressive of love, fidelity and sadness, but which lacked the sterling qualities that make the man and the hero. An expression of irresolution hovered around his handsome mouth—his frail figure was full of listless grace, but though beautiful as a dream, and the very soul of truth and honor, he was a being to be protected and cared for—not one to sustain himself and others. His temperament was dreamy and sensitive. He shrank from the bustle of common life, and lived lonely among those by whom he was surrounded. His passionate love of music induced him to adopt it as his profession, but all who had seen him, while patiently working over some stupid pupil, [illegible] pale and shiver at some false note [illegible] him. Till Anna came he had been alone, but from their first meeting they had loved each other. She was his star, his idol, his divinity—he was rendered doubly dear to her by the ready confidence with which he leaned upon her stronger nature. But they had been rash, imprudent, but not guilty. That blind Fate, who stands every ready to carry us on to our own destruction, had sent the time and opportunity in their way—a secret and ill-starred marriage had been contracted, and for three months they had been man and wife. It was this secret, and one other, that weighed so upon the young girl's heart.

She glided behind his chair, bent down and kissed his forehead. His pale face brightened with a smile of unutterable love.

"Ah, are you there, my queen? Come round into the light where I can see you. Take my chair, and I will sit on the ottoman at your feet."

She took the seat without a word. It is worthy of remark that in all their interviews the lowly place was always his. She had never sat at *his* feet but his chosen place was at *hers*, and laying his head in her lap, he would look up in her face and talk for hours if she would allow it, in perfect contentment. He liked to be petted and caressed, and she delighted to make a child of him. There was something in that early love, so pure, with all its passion, so dream-like and holy that it came back to her, in after years, like a vision of Paradise, calming her in her most troubled moments, and sometimes soothing and softening her to tears.

She was silent—a little sad and gloomy it may be, for the words of Kate Stanton uttered in the heat of passion now seemed to ring in her ears, like a warning of sorrow and shame to come. But Julian Ellingwood, made happy by her presence, was in a talkative mood, and laying his head upon her knee he played idly with the rings she wore, and said archly:

"Guess what our worthy friend, the Preceptress, has just been saying to me."

"Here, Julian?"

"Here, in this very room, and not half an hour ago, my love. I waited, thinking you might come down and I could tell you."

"Take care," said Anna, with a pleasant smile. "I'll not have you carrying on a flirtation with her under my very eyes."

He kissed the little hand he held. "You will not be jealous when I tell you what she said. She only came to ask me about you."

"About me?" said Anna, with a sudden start.

"Yes. Why do you look so strangely? It seems one of the young ladies told her you were growing melancholy and gloomy."

"Kate Stanton, take care," muttered Anna, inaudibly.

"I beg your pardon. What did you say, my love? I did not quite understand."

"Nothing. Go on. You were speaking of what the young lady said."

"Yes. That you were wasting away, or some such nonsense, and that she thought you had something on your mind. Your worthy teacher at once concluded it was a love affair, and having seen us together a great deal during the past year came at once to me and delivered a long lecture. I could not quite comprehend its drift at once."

"And when you did," said Anna, absently.

"When I did I satisfied her at once, of course. But who ever heard of a Preceptress, before, who meddled with such matters? I thought they always shut their eyes to everything of the kind—most conveniently blind I have known them to be in some cases."

"Do you speak from experience, Julian?" said the girl, quickly.

"Is not that unkind, my love?" he answered, a little sadly. "Have I not often told you that you were my first love, as you will be my last. I only speak of what I have seen—here and in other places."

"I know it, Julian. Pray forgive me." She bent down and kissed him, and added, with a loving smile that softened her proud face, and made her appear infinitely more charming—"You know this is the reason why I love you so well. I would not have those eyes look on another. I would have these lips kept pure for me—nay, I am even jealous when I see another touch your hand. I am unreasonable—my only excuse is my love. And now tell me more of my teacher."

"There is little more to tell. She warned me against trifling with your affections, and I told her you were too high in the scale for anything of the kind. I should as soon think of 'trifling' with a panther, Anna."

She smiled serenely, and drew herself up like a queen.

"Tell her to rest easy. My affections will never be trifled with. It is only the weak that meet with such troubles. Did you tell her we loved each other?"

"To be sure," said the young man, ardently. "Do you think I am ashamed to make such a confession? Your love is the crown of my life. I told her so. I told her that nothing but death should ever separate us."

Anna looked down in his flushed and earnest face, and sighed profoundly as these words were spoken.

"Nothing but death!" she exclaimed, folding her arms around him, as if to shield him from the danger she instinctively dreaded.

"You were right; and even *that* shall not part us forever."

"We will not speak or think of such a thing, my Anna," said Julian, laying his cheek against hers, and closing his eyes. "We have so much to live for, so much to hope for, that we must not give way to one gloomy thought. But tell me one thing. *Have* you really been sad, or was the story nothing more than the silly fancy of some school girl?"

She could not bear to pain him—she was willing to bear all sorrow alone, so that no dark cloud might overshadow him. And so she smiled and answered:

"Nothing more."

The eyes of a lover are [illegible] changes, and something in the smile [illegible] could not hide made Julian start from [illegible] and look steadily in her face. She [illegible] and happy, but she could not hide the [illegible] that had borne her almost to the [illegible] suspicion, for the first time, he saw that she had grown pale and thin—that dusky shadows laid under her large eyes, and that the eyes themselves, though they smiled on him, could not meet his uneasy glance. He turned pale, and clasped her hands with an air of entreaty that she understood, but she turned away her head, half rose from her chair, and said it was time for her to go.

"Don't leave me in this way," he said, imploringly, "or I shall make myself sick with anxiety. Tell me what this means? What has happened? Am I not your——"

"I can speak here—there is no one to hear me. Am I not your husband, and have I not the right to share your trouble? Tell me, then, what it is."

"Nothing, nothing! What should I, of all other persons, have to trouble me? What nonsense?"

He eyed her narrowly for a moment, and then took her hands in his, and said, gravely:

"*You cannot deceive me. Something troubles you. Tell me what it is—I must know.*"

"*Must!*" she repeated, with a slight frown. "Did you mean to *command* me, Julian? You forget yourself."

"Forgive me, Anna, I did not mean it. But for the sake of the love I bear you, and the anxiety I shall feel, tell me. You know I always feel your troubles, even when I do not know them. We have grown so near to each other that every change of your mind is reflected in my own. This silence chills me. I can bear anything better. Will you not speak?"

She bit her lip and looked at him as if undecided what to do. At last she said, with a sudden and impulsive frankness:

"This affair concerns you as much as me, and so you have a right to know. Now can you guess what I mean?"

"Our marriage has not been discovered?" he asked.

"Not yet, but I am afraid it *will* be soon."

"Is that all, my darling?" He drew a long breath of intense relief. "You need have no fear on that score. Howland is too good a friend of mine to betray us. Besides he is now absent, preaching on the Western Circuit, and it is doubtful if he ever returns to this part of the country again. His sister is with him—she was the only other witness you know, and, of course, has no motive in turning traitor. Have no more fears, Anna; all is well?"

"All is *not* well. Your arguments are good, but they have not convinced me. I tell you, in a little while, unless measures are taken to prevent it, the whole thing must be made known."

"What *can* you mean? When no other living being save ourselves and that brother and sister, who I know, will be true as steel, know the secret—how *can* it be discovered?"

"There is an old saying," said the girl with a dreary smile, "that always used to make me shudder when I was a child—'murder will out.' And so will wrong doing of every kind. We were wrong, Julian, very wrong!"

"Do you repent already?" asked the young man, with tears in the eyes that he raised to hers.

"I cannot repent of loving you—but still I say we have been wrong. We should have waited—we were young, and there was no obstacle in the way of our marriage some years from now."

"Anna—for God's sake, tell me what you mean?"

She bent her head, and whispered a moment, in his ear.

CHAPTER III.

THE EAVES-DROPPER.

We have already occupied too much of our space with this exquisite story, but the next chapter is so fine we cannot resist the temptation to publish it. The balance, after that, can be obtained only in the New-York Ledger, all complete, for which it was especially written. Remember to ask for the Ledger of June 7, which is now ready and for sale at all the news offices. But, to return to our lovers: Julian's face flushed a clear and vivid red, as that loving whisper sighed in his ear. He looked at Anna a moment with a glance of love and pride—then turned pale, as he saw how cold and unmoved she was, and hiding his face in his hands, wept bitterly. She looked at him uneasily. Tears rarely dimmed her eyes—it seemed a weakness to yield to them—and she could not bear to see him do so.

"*Don't* Julian," she said, feeling too much annoyed to try to soothe him by caresses or loving words. "You know I dislike this—a woman ought not to shed tears, and a man never should do so."

He looked up pained and wounded at her irritated tone.

"Anna," he said, sadly, "I could not help it. No reproaches of yours would have been equal to the sight of your altered face. It is enough to make me weep tears of blood."

"I never thought of reproaching you, Julian."

"I know it—I know it!" he said, striking his forehead frantically. "And this very thing—this very patience and generosity of yours—makes my sin a thousand times greater. You are an angel—and I am a villain!"

No human being was ever prouder than this girl. Her lover's words wounded that stormy pride. To look upon him as a "villain" would be to acknowledge herself a victim, and for this she had no fancy. She had been equally at fault with him, and stood ready to bear her share of the trouble and disgrace of exposure; but to be *pitied*—by him, or any other—that was not to be borne.

She took his hands from his face, and made him look up at her. "Will you talk reason?" she asked, coldly. "You are not a villian—I have not been deceived. We both know perfectly well that we were wrong, but the opportunity came and we seized it. Now we must do the best to get through our mutual trouble. But you need not go frantic, or have a fit of despair, or call yourself hard names. I am not a fool to be tempted and deceived I have sinned and I must suffer, but if you love me you will never insult me again by even seeming to pity me. Now you know the worst, help me to decide. What is best to be done."

"Can you ask, Anna? Our marriage must, of course, be made public at once. I will write to Howland by to-morrow's mail and get a written statement of the whole affair. This, with the certificates, will be sufficient. And if any one dares to cast a reflection upon the honor of *my wife*"—he said these words with ineffable tenderness—"he must answer for it to her husband."

"It will not do," said Anna, shaking her head. "My father is a cold, proud man, but I am his only child, and I am the darling of his old age. You have seen my mother's letters—you know how very ill he has been and how weak he is yet. I never deceived or grieved him before, and I cannot take this time to do it. Wait till he is well and [illegible] all. I think he will forgive me. But we must not agitate him now."

"It will be too late, then," said Julian.

"No. I have known this some time, and have laid my plans accordingly. Nancy Grey has been brought up in my father's house from infancy, and would die for me if need be. She knows all. And we have thought it best to leave the school as if we were going home, and go away to some quiet place where we are not known, till all is over. Then I will go home in reality, and you shall meet me there, and my child—our child, shall plead for us with my father and mother."

"*Our child!*" said Julian, softly. A thrill ran through their veins as these words were spoken for the first time between them, and their lips met in a long and fervent kiss.

Now that the secret was out, the young wife's heart was lighter. The plan she had proposed seemed feasible enough, and as her supply of pocket money was far beyond her monthly expenditures, and Julian was possessed of a competence there was no reason why it should not be carried into execution. Drawn closer together by this new tie, they talked hopefully of what was to be. She was to be attended by Nancy Grey, to a distant city, for there Julian thought a perfect privacy would be better obtained than in a country town—he was to take charge of letters to her mother, and mail them from Trenton, and forward the replies to her under an assumed name. The Preceptress was to understand that she was visiting a relative before returning home, and this circumstance would account for the letters that would still come to the school. When the expected event had terminated he was to join her, and accompany her to her home to ask forgiveness for the rash step they had taken.

The cloud that had hovered over her so long was fast passing away. The future seemed bright and sunny—she would not feel a doubt or fear. As the Seminary bell rang the half hour before nine, she saw Nancy Grey and her companion returning from their walk, and with a good-night kiss and embrace the lovers separated, and she went out to meet them.

The folding doors of the reception room opened into a back parlor but little used. There, through that long interview, a crouching figure had lurked, listening breathlessly to the subdued voices just beyond.

When the three girls entered their apartment, Kate Stanton was lying in her bed, with her face turned to the wall, apparently far in the land of dreams.

A THRILLING TALE.

THE LITTLE LAME MAN

OR

THE RIVAL SUITORS.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

Ella Green was just nineteen. Sweet, pretty, good Ella! Everybody loved her, for she was kind and smiling to everybody, and never spoke ill of any one when she could help it. And then she was a beautiful creature, too,—always happy and gay when those about her were happy, and wearing sweet smiles continually. And such a lovely face—and that, too, without hardly a regular feature in it;—but then her features were all made to go together. The consequence was that the little pug nose looked pretty because it harmonized with the plump cheeks, and with the dimpled, double chin, and with the rosy lips. And though her eyes were gray, yet they were so bright, and the warm love-light dwelt there so much, that they were the prettiest eyes ever seen. Some envious folks said she had a red head; but she hadn't—not a bit of it. A brighter, purer auburn was never seen, and when the sunlight danced upon it her head seemed crowned with gleaming gold. But all this was as nothing compared with the beauty of mind and soul which marked Ella Green. In fact, I think those same features would have looked very homely had they been mated with a bad disposition. It was the very light of her soul that shed such a beauty all about her.

Ella sat in her own easy chair by the window playing with a kitten, and close by, at another window, sat her Aunt Nancy. Nancy Green was now sixty years of age—a tall, prim woman, with very gray hair, and very sharp, gray eyes. She was a maiden sister of Ella's father, and now had charge of the young girl. Mr. Green had been gone away from home a great while—many years—and most people thought him dead; but Ella was fully persuaded that her father would come back; and she prayed for his safety every night and morning.

"Now look here, Miss Ella," spoke up Aunt Nancy, "suppose you put down that kitten and take up your knitting?"

"Aha, aunty dear," cried the happy girl, with a laugh, "my knitting is all done."

"Done? What d'ye mean? I gave ye the whole stocking to knit."

"No, no, aunty."

"Yes, I did."

"No, no, aunty dear."

"But I tell you I *did*—there."

"No, aunty—you gave me the yarn, and I was to *make* the whole stocking—which is all done. See."

And thus speaking, Ella pulled out from the bag by her side a very neatly fashioned stocking just about large enough for her own little foot.

"Oh, you torment, you," uttered Aunt Nancy. "But I *should* like to know what your fingers are made of."

"Made after the same fashion as your own, dear aunt; and I hope they may live to do as much good as yours have done."

Aunt Nancy put the corner of her apron up to her eye, and pretended that she was trying to remove a mote which had lodged there. But Ella knew, and springing to aunty's side she flung her arms about her neck and kissed her sweetly, and then calling to her kitten she bounded from the room.

"Oh," murmured the old lady, as the fair girl disappeared, "what a blessing that child is! God grant that no clouds come upon her, for she don't deserve them—indeed she don't."

Just after Ella had gone out a young man entered the room, and having looked around a few moments he took the very seat which the maiden had just before vacated. His name was Arthur Raymond. He was only one-and-twenty, and had just served out his apprenticeship and gone at work as a journeyman carpenter. He was a good *looking youth—mild and honest; with a countenance free* from all marks of vice and dissipation, and evincing a vast deal more of real intelligence than is often found in one of his years and position. He was just such a youth as would at once win upon the respect and esteem of a noble heart, and never lose what he had won.

"Miss Ella is not in," said Arthur, in a low, tremulous tone.

"No—she's just gone out," returned Aunt Nancy; and as she spoke she gazed upon the youth with a kind of pitying look.

Arthur sat twirling his straw hat upon one of his thumbs, and at length he seemed to have plucked up the courage he needed.

"Aunt Nancy," he said, (everybody called her so) "I want to ask you a plain, honest question."

"Go on, Arthur, you needn't be afraid of me."

"Well—what I want to ask you is just this: Do you think there is any hope of my winning Ella for my wife? Oh—you don't know how long I've been getting courage to speak this to even you. But it's out now. I love her dearly, and I would never see her suffer. But I want to know now, for if there is no hope, then the sooner I tear myself away from the bright illusion the better. And yet I hope I may win her."

"Well, Arthur," returned the old lady, kindly and frankly, "you have done well; but I cannot give you a definite answer, nor can Ella. Do you know how her father left matters when he went away?"

"No."

"Well—I'll tell you. Let me see—it's now going on twelve years since he went away, and Ella was then only seven years old. When he went he placed her in my charge, for I had promised to take the place of her dead mother. You know Mr. Mathewson asked to be her father's partner in business. Yes—well—James Mathewson was then eleven, and my brother said this. You must know that Nathan—that's my brother's name—always set a great deal by little James Mathewson—and he said this; said he—'If, when Ella grows up, she loves James Mathewson, she may marry him; but don't let her marry any one else till I come home, or until she is twenty-one years of age.' Now you can see just how the matter stands. When my poor brother will come home I know not. Perhaps, those pesky Injuns off in the Pacific may have eat him up. Oh! it's dreadful to think of."

This was the usual channel of Aunt Nancy's fears when speaking of her brother. And no wonder she held some fears, for not one word had she heard from him for over five years. The last time they had a letter from him he was just going to the Sandwich Islands.

"But I should be good and kind to her, Aunt Nancy. Oh, I would never speak one unkind word to her."

"I don't think you would, Arthur, but still you must wait."

"And if I wait—if I wait so long—may not—a—James Mathewson——"

"Stop, Arthur. If he loves Ella, and Ella loves him, that is enough."

With a bowed head, and face strongly marked with pain, Arthur Raymond arose from his seat, and without another word left the house.

That very evening James Mathewson came to see Ella Green. He was a young man, some three-and-twenty, and though what the world called handsome, yet it was not a manly beauty. It was the ball-room, boudoir, effeminate beauty, which needs to be kept from the rough-and-tumble of life if you would have it preserved.

Now Ella Green did not really love young Mathewson, but she liked his company because he was so gay and lively, and because he talked about things and places she had never seen. And then she knew that her father had spoken of her marrying with him, and perhaps that influenced her some, for she would not have disobeyed her father for worlds.

That evening James asked her to become his wife. He said he wished to be married very soon. It was now Spring, and he wanted a wife to go with him to the springs in the Summer. Ella trembled some as she listened to this, and for the first time in her life she asked herself seriously what kind of a husband James would make.

She would not give him an answer that evening.

At the village inn, where the stages stopped—for all this was before railroads cut the country up—a party of young men were collected, and they seemed to be enjoying themselves much—if such convivial scenes can be called enjoyment. While they were thus engaged one of the stages drove up to the door, and the youths went out to see who had come. Among the passengers was a little old man who walked very lame, one leg being much shorter than the other. He was a comical looking man, not over five feet high, and very fat for so small a person. His dress was very odd, being all out of fashion, and the young men laughed heartily at the figure he cut. His three cornered hat, and his round-cut coat, and his broad flapped waistcoat, and his knee-breeches and silk hose, with great silver buckles on his shoes—all looked very funny. Had those youths looked at the old man's face—for he was at least three score—they would have seen that he was very benevolent and kind in his looks, and that their jibes gave him pain. But they thought not of that. They were in for sport.

But by and by the odd little lame man was seated quietly in one corner of the room, with a paper in his hand, and the young men were at their cups.

"Now say, Jim—do you really mean that you can have Ella Green for your wife?"

"Yes——!" It was a very deep oath which James Mathewson uttered; and the little lame man started as though something hurt him; but no one noticed him.

"Yes, I will marry her, and her money, too."

"But do you know that she's got money?"

"Aye—lots of it. And then that antiquated aunt of hers is a perfect gold mine, and Ella'll come in for all of that. Ho! I'm all right. And so here's another glass to the fair one; and may her father come home alive if he only comes rich!"

The little man acted just as though something hurt him again, for he started half up from his chair, and when he sank down again he hid his face behind his newspaper.

"But," said one of the party, "isn't Arthur Raymond rather thick around those corners?"

"Pooh!" uttered Mathewson, contemptuously. "do ye [illegible] she'd marry such a journeyman carpenter when she can have me?"

"Who do ye call a journeyman carpenter?" asked a great stout artisan who had entered a few moments before, but had not been noticed by the youths. He was a middle-aged man, roughly clad, and covered with the dust of toil.

"None of your business!" cried Mathewson, contemptuously.

"Very well," returned the man. "I know who ye spoke of. 'Twas of Arthur Raymond, the noble boy who has supported a widowed mother for these six years. You call him names! You, who are of no more use in society than a fly on a coach wheel! You'd better mend your manners, youngsters, all of ye, and you, James Mathewson, in particular."

With these words the stout artisan went out, followed by curses loud and deep, the most horrible of which were from Mathewson. They would have attacked the man had he been smaller, but they dared not trust themselves within his mighty grasp. As soon as the bold speaker reached the stoop the little, lame man followed him out, and drawing off a little distance the two conversed for some time.

The continuation of this charming story can be found only in the New-York Ledger. Ask for the Ledger of June 7, at any of the news offices, and in it you will get the whole of the Story.

A BEAUTIFUL LESSON.

A SENSIBLE MOTHER.

A lady living up town, who had an ill-mannered son, some sixteen years of age, who thought it manly to smoke, drink, swear, and act rudely to his superiors in age and wisdom, a short time since heard, with much pain, that Richard (for that was her [illegible] language to a very intimate lady [illegible] son the next morning before he left [illegible] to him about the matter. He [illegible] of the charge; whereupon, his [illegible] apologize for his rudeness. This Richard flatly refused to do, saying that the lady whom he insulted had a husband to protect her, and he (Richard) was ready to give him (the husband) such satisfaction as one *gentleman* might demand of another! The mother contemplated her boy with astonishment and sorrow, but was firm in her demand that he should apologize for his rudeness. He as persistently refused to obey. Finding persuasion, commands and reason, alike thrown away upon him, she stepped into the hall, locked his door, and told him he should not leave his room, or have anything to eat or drink, until he would obey her, and apologize to the lady whom he had insulted. He took the matter very coolly, and said he would sooner starve than do what she commanded.

At dinner-time, Richard's mother, who loved him dearly, notwithstanding his unworthiness, knocked at his door and asked if he was ready to obey her, to which he gruffly answered no. At tea-time, the same inquiry was made, and the same reply given. The next morning, his mother, (whose course had received the approbation of her husband,) again knocked at the door and asked Richard if he would obey her. He had begun to waver, but still held out, in hopes that her maternal fears would overcome her sense of right; for, that *she was right*, his conscience and reason both told him. At dinner-time, she again made the same inquiry, and again he bade her defiance. At night he said he was very hungry, but that he would not obey her.

"Very well, Richard," said she, sobbing bitterly, "you must take your own course; but, if you think to practice on my weakness, you will make a fatal mistake. I would keep you here till the foundations of the house mouldered, sooner than suffer such insolence to triumph."

All the little boys and big boys who read the above, and who are desirous of learning how Master Richard came out of the scrape, can be gratified by buying the New-York Ledger of June 7, which is now ready and for sale at all the news offices.

HIAWATHA IMPROVED.

If you ask me whence these Stories,
Whence these Illustrated Stories,
Whence these Tales that stir the passions,
Whence these Plates of Latest Fashions,
Whence these sparkling Editorials,
Whence these "cuts" that beat "pictorials,"
Irresistible attractions,
That excite the admiration
Of the famous Yankee nation;
I should answer, upon honor,
That they come of ROBERT BONNER;
Bonner writes them, Bonner buys them,
And don't Bonner ADVERTISE them?

O, look out for This Week's LEDGER,
With its splendid Illustrations,
And its famous combinations,
And great exemplifications,
Of tact, skill and industry,
And unexampled energy.
Cobb's new story—THE STORM SECRET,
Which is a Tale of Ship and Shore,
In This Week's LEDGER set agoing,
And 'tis a "secret" well worth knowing.
Such affright and wild commotion,
As they met with on the Ocean,
Where their destiny had placed them—
Where the bloody Pirate chased them.
O, the lover's wild emotion,
And the brave girl's deep devotion—
If of them you'd get a notion,
Buy THE LEDGER—read the Story—
See the pictures—and shout "glory!"
Don't be frightened at the thought of expense,
For THE LEDGER costs but FOUR CENTS.

READY AT DAYLIGHT THIS MORNING—
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER is always exciting,
Pithy, pointed, fresh, and inviting,
Filled to the brim with tip-toppest writing,
Which young and old find equally delighting;
Jokes and stories, with grand illustrations,
Beautiful pictures, and fresh distillations
Of genius and art in just combinations,
Fill up the measure of bright fascinations,
Ladies and Lords, Kings and Empresses,
Children and Parents, and Dukes and Seamstresses,
Value the LEDGER for its pleasing variety,
And look for its coming with exceeding anxiety.
Big boys and little boys jostle each other,
Pulling and hauling first this way then 'tother;
Newsboys and Newsmen are all in their glory,
Buying and selling the famous new story—
Cobb's Story—writ by SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.,
Brimful of interest, of wit and of humor—
The most thrilling Tale that e'er was related,
And the most beautifully illustrated.
Yet, notwithstanding such glorious contents,
The price of THE LEDGER is only FOUR CENTS.

HORACE GREELEY'S OPINION.—"That is capital," said GREELEY, as he glanced his eye over the *Tribune* the other morning. "COBB is going to commence another story in the LEDGER—and a sea story, too! His sea stories are his best, and this is going to be his best sea story. That exactly suits this child. There is not another 'Cob' in this world that 'shells out' as well as our Sylvanus—not even in Illinois, where the corn grows eight feet high." Persons who desire to read "THE STORM SECRET, A STORY OF SHIP AND SHORE," which is the one Mr. Greeley referred to, will find it in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, for this (SATURDAY) morning. Price only FOUR CENTS.

HURRY—The Newsmen, the big ones and small,
Hurry the Newsmen, the short and the tall,
Hurry pressmen, counters, folders and all,
As louder and thicker the public out call—
From the humblest home to the palace hall—
While the old folks sigh, and the young ones bawl,
And the town's in a roar, and a whirl, and a squall,
'Till they've purchased the LEDGER, and read it through all.

FANNY FERN AND SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.—(A mighty big team,) write exclusively for the NEW-YORK LEDGER now. Mr. COBB is the author of the celebrated Tale of the GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW; and also of the great sea novel known as THE TEXAN CRUISER, which Mr. Ballou, of Boston, has been advertising as "*the best sea tale ever published in newspaper form.*" But Mr. COBB says, (and he ought to know,) that his last story, THE STORM SECRET, the publication of which is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER of this morning, is infinitely better than anything he has ever before written.

BROOKS—Of South Carolina need not imagine that he can inveigle General WILSON, of Massachusetts, into a duel. The General reads THE NEW-YORK LEDGER regularly, and has learned from its columns that duelling is a heinous crime. But, at the same time, General Wilson will defend himself to the last drop of blood, if attacked—and so will THE NEW-YORK LEDGER, as certain obscure parties have learned to their cost. Price only FOUR CENTS.

A NAUGHTY OLD BOY.—Senator Butler, of South Carolina, recently called Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, "a liar," in public debate. That was very naughty. Had the aged South Carolinian been a constant reader of the NEW-YORK LEDGER, he would never have been guilty of such a gross indecency. Will not some benevolent person send Senator Butler a copy of the LEDGER? It costs ONLY FOUR CENTS a number.

WHY—Mark what the LEDGERS this morning contain;
The STORM SECRET is commenced in exquisite strain;
While from under a parasol, FANNY again
Peeps forth and speaks out in her FERN-lest vein;
Mrs. Sigourney's poems—of stories a train;
Editor BONNER'S good things, never uttered in vain,
And so much beside, that no reader 'll complain
That better his four-pence in pocket had lain.

ALL WHO WISH—To know the opinion of SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., on the questions of non-resistance, self-defence and physical encounters, are referred to his new story of Ship and Shore, called THE STORM SECRET, which will be found in the NEW-YORK LEDGER, for THIS (Saturday) MORNING. Price only FOUR CENTS.

THERE ARE PICTURES—in the NEW-YORK LEDGER of THIS (Saturday) MORNING. Beautiful Pictures—exciting Pictures—thrilling Pictures—lovely Pictures—affecting Pictures—and picturesque Pictures. The LEDGER costs only FOUR CENTS.

THE STORM SECRET.

GRAND, [illegible]
Is this new Tale by Cobb, his latest;
It is a story of the [illegible],
And [illegible].
HEROES and heroines in the new story,
Cover themselves and the author with glory;
The heroine stays where the Pirate's deck [illegible],
And with pistol [illegible] his upper story.
IN his arms her father catches his [illegible],
And blesses her 'mid the [illegible],
While her craven lover, with [illegible],
Sneaks down below to drink brandy and water.
JUST buy the LEDGER and read this new Tale;
THE STORM SECRET it is called,
And a sad mother's fate [illegible],
And of VENGEANCE [illegible].
LORDS and ladies, lovers and [illegible],
The [illegible] and all the [illegible],
Will, eager, o'er THE STORM SECRET pore;
For it is a TALE of SHIP and SHORE.
MEN, women, children—all will read it,
For it appeals to every soul;
And with full hearts will say, "God speed it
On its mission from pole to pole."
NOT for it alone do they buy the LEDGER—
But for its super-excellence
In everything that's worth buying—
Its fun and fancy, wisdom—sense.
O FOR a thousand tongues to sing
The NEW-YORK LEDGER'S praise—
In all its line there's not a thing
Can touch it in these days.

FANNY FERN AND SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.—(A mighty big team,) write exclusively for the NEW-YORK LEDGER now. Mr. COBB is the author of the celebrated Tale of the GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW; and also of the great sea novel known as THE TEXAN CRUISER, which Mr. Ballou, of Boston, has been advertising as "*the best sea tale ever published in newspaper form.*" But Mr. COBB says, (and he ought to know,) that his last story, THE STORM SECRET, the publication of which is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER of this morning, is infinitely better than anything he has ever before written.

EACH WEEK—But increases the gen'ral furore,
While subscribers and buyers come in by the score;
By hundreds and thousands, who never before
Had thought of a paper, except as a bore,
Till the LEDGER their vision op'd more and more,
And they cried to its beautiful stories "encore!"
And studied its pictures and pondered them o'er,
And read and re-read till their eyes were [illegible].

EVEN—Here as you read BONNER'S wisdom appears,
For the LEDGER this morning is the richest for years:
Full of matter for mirth, reflection and tears,
And all that a journal to fireside endears;
With no line to offend the most sensitive ears,
But sentiment such as the intelligent cheers,
Though challenging, may be, some evil one's sneers,
Who 's to folly a slave and to sense in arrears.

FANNY FERN AND SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.—(A mighty big team,) write exclusively for the NEW-YORK LEDGER now. Mr. COBB is the author of the celebrated Tale of the GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW; and also of the great sea novel known as THE TEXAN CRUISER, which Mr. Ballou, of Boston, has been advertising as "*the best sea tale ever published in newspaper form.*" But Mr. COBB says, (and he ought to know,) that his last story, THE STORM SECRET, the publication of which is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER of this morning, is infinitely better than anything he has ever before written.

THAT—'Tis Saturday morning, what [illegible] can doubt,
Who sees the glad Newsmen flying about,
For, behold! the NEW-YORK LEDGER is out—
One hundred and thirty thousand, or thereabout—
Flying to answer the rush and the rout
Of people—e'en those who are lame with the gout—
Who scarcely their breakfasts can swallow without
First reading the LEDGER through, inside and out.

SOME WRITER HAS SPOKEN—About "Piling Ossa on Pelion," which probably means something tremendous, although the idea is not clear to some people. If "Pelion" was the name of a Grecian newspaper, with a large circulation, and "Ossa" the name of another Grecian newspaper, with a large circulation, and if "piling Ossa on Pelion" simply means that the two papers, being united, the new journal had the largest circulation which it was then possible for human beings to conceive of, we can understand it; for that is just about what BONNER, of the LEDGER, has been doing. Not that he has united two papers into one. No; he knew a thing worth two of that. When the NEW-YORK LEDGER had reached what was considered the largest kind of a circulation, he just went to work and trebled it, and now he has set to work to treble it again. If that isn't "*piling up things*" rather high, then Chimborazo, on the top of *Popocatapetl*, would be only a very small hill. THE LEDGER for THIS MORNING is as full of excellence as anything human can be, and four splendid Engravings ever; and yet it costs only Four Cents.

ANOTHER SPLENDID ORIGINAL TALE.

If something you wish your hours to beguile,
Just try the story of ASTREA CARLISLE.
If you would weep, or if you would smile,
You have only to read ASTREA CARLISLE.
You'll learn how she wandered many a mile,
Some shelter to find—poor ASTREA CARLISLE.
No toil could dishearten nor temptation defile,
The pure, patient heart of ASTREA CARLISLE.
And THE LEDGER'S Cuts are really worth while,
That illustrate the story of ASTREA CARLISLE.
And THE LEDGER will largely increase its "pile"
By publishing the Tale of ASTREA CARLISLE;
As there've been few things for this long while,
That could begin with ASTREA CARLISLE.

FANNY FERN gives a description of a New-York Female Aristocrat in THE LEDGER of THIS (Saturday) MORNING, also, an account of three Policemen dragging a weeping young girl along the street, followed by a mob of hooting men and boys. THE LEDGER costs only FOUR CENTS.

FANNY FERN AND SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.—(A mighty big team,) write exclusively for the NEW-YORK LEDGER now. Mr. COBB is the author of the celebrated Tale of the GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW; and also of the great sea novel known as THE TEXAN CRUISER, which Mr. Ballou, of Boston, has been advertising as "*the best sea tale ever published in newspaper form.*" But Mr. COBB says, (and he ought to know,) that his last story, THE STORM SECRET, the publication of which is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER of this morning, is infinitely better than anything he has ever before written.

THE LEDGER TRIUMPHANT.
A WHOLE NEWSPAPER ELECTROTYPED.

The NEW-YORK LEDGER has heretofore been compelled to set up its type twice, owing to the extraordinary large edition that is printed of that popular sheet; but hereafter the LEDGER will be electrotyped and plates can be multiplied, and the public thus supplied with LEDGERS to any extent. It has been supposed that no paper like the Ledger could be electrotyped, but there is no telling what SCIENCE, backed by ENTERPRISE, can accomplish. The LEDGER now prints 130,000 copies, and the new Tale of THE STORM SECRET will, doubtless, increase it to 180,000.

FANNY FERN AND SYLVANUS COBB, Jr.—(A mighty big team,) write exclusively for the NEW-YORK LEDGER now. Mr. COBB is the author of the celebrated Tale of the GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW; and also of the great sea novel known as THE TEXAN CRUISER, which Mr. Ballou, of Boston, has been advertising as "*the best sea tale ever published in newspaper form.*" But Mr. COBB says, (and he ought to know,) that his last story, THE STORM SECRET, the publication of which is commenced in the NEW-YORK LEDGER of this morning, is infinitely better than anything he has ever before written.

HURRAH! HURRAH!! HURRAH!!!
"Now by St. Paul the work goes bravely on."
THE NEW-YORK LEDGER now is out,
Newsmen hail it with a shout,
Up it goes, just like a rocket,
Every newsman slaps his pocket,
And his nerves with pleasure tingle,
For he hears the profits jingle,
To think of THE LEDGER'S circulation,
Would draw a note of admiration,
From any man of any nation.

THE LEDGER BENEDICTION.—May THE SKETCHES of FANNY FERN and the TALES of SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., be with, and abide with you, both now and for evermore! [illegible]

FOR SALE.

HOUSES FOR SALE.—By CORNING & BETTS, No. [illegible]. One elegant brown-stone [illegible] on [illegible]-st., near [illegible]-av. Price $16,000. [illegible] Two superior Philadelphia brick fronts [illegible], on [illegible]-st., near Broadway. Price $10,500. [illegible] others of superior style and finish in different parts of the City. Terms easy. Two or three desirable country seats for sale, or will exchange for City property.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR RENT AT FISHKILL LANDING.—A brick house, 12 finished rooms; [illegible] one acre, stocked with choice fruit trees; barn, brick [illegible] walk, eight minutes' walk from dépôt. Apply to Mr. [illegible] TAYLOR, Fishkill Landing, or Box No. 2,[illegible], Rochester, N. Y.

HOUSE FOR SALE, TO LET, OR TRADE.—A 3-story, basement and sub-cellar, brick house, No. [illegible] st., Williamsburg, near the Ferry. Rent $[illegible]. [illegible] COCKCROFT, No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st., and No. 73 South 7th st., Williamsburg.

HOUSE FOR SALE IN NINTH-STREET—No. 111, between Broadway and University-place. For sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 60 Beaver-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and a kitchen above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with two ventilating registers, opening into a shaft connecting with the kitchen chimney.

The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees.

The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools and gardens, its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings render this house very desirable for any one who wishes a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 29 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—At South Orange, N. J., near Morris and Essex Railroad Dépôt, containing 25 acres good land; buildings new; abundance of shade and fruit trees; terms easy. Inquire of EDWARD FENNER, No. 17 Warren-st.; or Mr. MAYHEW, No. 85 Water-st., or on the premises. DANIEL SQUIER.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE ON THE HUDSON FOR SALE OR TO LET.—Situated at Nyack, near the steamboat and ferry landing. A house, carriage house, fine garden, fruit trees and grape vines, all in fine condition. Access to and from the City any time of day. Inquire of A. CLOSE, No. 201 Greenwich-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with or without the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE—On the Hudson River, East River, Westchester, Long Island, and New-Jersey, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., 14 Pine-st.

COTTAGE AT FLUSHING FOR SALE.—An elegant Gothic cottage in one of the most eligible parts of the village of Flushing, Long Island, with a large garden attached, covering the space of eight or nine lots of ground. The house is most substantially built and filled in with brick, has fine cellar, kitchen, range, &c., &c., and excellent water; is finished in a superior manner. The garden is finely laid out, with summer-house in centre, and contains many valuable shrubs and trees, amongst them many rare evergreens and some very choice specimens of the magnolia. Immediate possession can be had. It is handsomely furnished, and may be purchased with or without the furniture, at less than its real value—the owner being in the public service and unable to reside anywhere permanently. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

COTTAGE FOR SALE—At King's Bridge, Westchester County, a gothic cottage, modern finish, marble mantels, painted walls, all in first-rate order, containing eleven finished rooms and cellar; also a never-failing well of water—with one or more acres of ground; a fine garden abounding in all the choicest kinds of fruit. The above will be sold with or without the furniture. It is within ten minutes' walk of Spuyten Duyvel Dépôt, H. R. R. R. Inquire at No. 69 East 21st-st., New-York, or of JAMES HOUGH, on the premises.

VALUABLE FARM FOR SALE—Situate in the town of Dover about two miles from Wing's Station, on the Harlem Railroad; distant from New-York 79 miles; containing 276 acres of land, 150 acres of woodland, the residue arable, meadow, and pasture land, well watered and easy of access. Price $15,000. Terms easy. Brokers need not apply. Inquire of FRANCIS T. GARRETSON, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

FOR SALE—House and lot corner of 14th-st. and 7th-av.—brown stone, English basement. A beautiful residence, and in perfect order. Possession in October or before.

ALSO—House and lot No. 3 West Washington-place, opposite the square. A very desirable residence, with all modern improvements. May be had immediately, with the furniture, if desired.

ALSO—For Sale or to Let—House and Lot No. 6 Willow-st., Brooklyn, near Fulton ferry. A large, well-built house, recently put in perfect order. All the above will be sold at low prices.

ALSO—A fine farm of 38 acres, with stock and crops, near Rahway; 3 fine residences on Brooklyn Heights. Property of every description for sale or to lease on favorable terms. Money loaned on bond and mortgage.

For permission to visit premises and particulars, apply to NICHOLS & WINANS, real estate brokers, No. 151 Broadway, second floor.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA—Near the country seats of Rapelye, Riker, [illegible] and Pike, Jr., about one mile from the village. The house is 58 by 34, and nearly new, with fine stable, carriage house and out buildings, with 2 acres of ground handsomely laid out with a large variety fruit and ornamental trees. Terms easy. Also, to let, adjoining the above, a small cottage (6 rooms) with garden of one acre. Apply to JACOB R. RAPELYE, Esq., adjoining the premises, or to CHARLES W. WARD, No. 64 Front-st., or No. 21 Washington-st., Hoboken.

TWO FINE FARMS IN BERGEN CO., N. J., FOR SALE CHEAP—Four miles from Suffern's dépôt, at which all the trains on the Erie Railroad stop. The Ramapo River runs through this property, and it has advantages which must be seen to be appreciated. The soil is of the best quality and the farms have barns, stables, &c., and an abundance of fruit. There is a stone cottage on one and an old-fashioned house on the other. F. C. BULKLEY, No. 49 Wall-st., Basement of the Insurance Buildings.

FARM FOR SALE.—The most desirable location on the line of railroad between New-York and Philadelphia. There are 20 acres of land under fine cultivation, on an eminence of some 70 feet, overlooking the flourishing town of Rahway, and some 8 or 10 miles of beautiful country. Within 15 minutes' walk of the dépôt, and of public and select schools, also of churches of all denominations. It is one hours' ride by railroad from New-York, cars ply ten times each way daily, (double track.) For further particulars apply to WM. MURPHY, No. 75 Warren-st.

FARM FOR SALE—Of 27 to 30 acres in Bloomfield Township, N. J., 8 miles from Newark, 1½ story house, barn, wagon house and granary, large garden, choice fruit, good well and a living stream of water, fences in good order; 5 acres thrifty woodland, good and pleasant location, suitable for gardening purposes. Possession given immediately; in good cultivation. For further information address or inquire of JOHN PRICE, Real Estate Agent, No. 174 Market-st., Newark, N. J. Also, a fine country seat, with 14 acres of land, at South Orange. Price $7,000.

RARE CHANCE.—BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With one acre of land, situated in the village of Greenwich, Conn., commanding a fine view of Long Island Sound, within ten minutes' walk of Greenwich Dépôt. The house is just completed in modern style, two and a half stories, with basement, filled in with brick; marble mantels, &c.; has 14 rooms; also, suitable out-buildings. For particulars, inquire of A. ACKER, in the village.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE AT FISHKILL.—The residence of the late John Wiltse, on the banks of the Hudson, 18 acres, a large variety of shade and fruit trees, large double stone house. Also, a beautiful building site for sale, containing 17 acres. For particulars, apply to WM. H. DENNING, at Fishkill, JOHN H. LEE, No. 13 Chambers-st., and JOHN H. WILTSE, New-Bedford, Mass.

TARRYTOWN PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The residence of the subscriber, consisting of an excellent double house, with wing, barn, &c., and over an acre of ground, half a mile from the Station. The situation and beauty of the ground are unequaled, and it is ornamented with a profusion of trees and shrubs, and has more choice fruit than any other place of its size in the region. CHARLES STARR, Jr., No. 117 Fulton-st.

CONVENIENT DWELLING-HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET—And out-buildings and about two acres of land, in Rye, Westchester County, three-quarters of a mile from railroad dépôt, on the Boston turnpike road. Inquire of G. C. WORDEN, Rye.

COTTAGE AND FOUR LOTS OF GROUND FOR SALE—Corner of 11th av. and 83d-st., with shade and fruit trees, garden and excellent water. The location is beautiful and healthy, overlooking the Hudson River, and but a short distance from the City. Price reasonable. Possession given immediately. Apply to J. H. CHAMBERS, No. 1 Tryon-row, or on the premises.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE CHEAP—In the village of Bedford, Westchester County, three miles from the dépôt. New house, well shaded, seven acres of land, with fruit trees, &c. Possession given immediately. Apply to A. STUDWELL, No. 304 Pearl-st.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, No. 18 Exchange-place.

ASCENSION CHURCH—5th-av.—Pew No. 61, front gallery, for sale by HABICHT & PARISH, No. 60 Beaver-st.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—House and lot No. 164 East 19th-st., replete with all the modern improvements, and in the very best order and finish; also, on Lexington-av. and 52d-st., improved property paying good interest. Vacant lots for sale cheap. Inquire No. 164 East 19th-st.

CHURCH FOR SALE—The property known as St. Matthew's Church, Christopher-st., being a substantial stone edifice, about 50 by 95, and three lots 25 by 95 feet each; terms reasonable. Inquire of REYNOLDS & VAN SCHAICK, No. 51 Liberty-st.

FINE FRUIT FARM FOR SALE—Of 78 acres, with superior improvements, near a dépôt, 30 miles from New-York. Also, 100 other farms, in the richest sections of Orange and Rockland Counties. C. H. OLIVER, Room No. 7, No. 346 Broadway.

WATER-POWER FOR SALE OR LEASE—Water-power on Bronx River, at Scarsdale, Westchester County. Dépôt of New York and Harlem Railroad [illegible] miles from City Hall. Apply to WM. H. POPHAM, No. 88 Front-street.

FOR SALE—A LARGE HOUSE IN EXCHANGE FOR A SMALLER ONE—English-basement house preferred; must be strictly first class, and in a desirable neighborhood. For such a splendid first-class house, near the [illegible], will be given in exchange. Communications to E. A. L., care Box No. 795 New-York Post-Office, will receive attention.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

WANTED TO PURCHASE—A brick dwelling house, located between 14th and 30th sts.; farms and choice lands in New-York, New-Jersey, Long Island and most of the Western States, for sale or trade for City property. Also, New-York, Brooklyn and Williamsburg houses and lots. Apply or send descriptions to COCKCROFT & [illegible], No. 18 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

HOUSE WANTED TO PURCHASE—A two-story house below 40th-st., and west of Broadway, any person having a house of this description may find a purchaser by addressing a note to Box No. 2,159, Post-Office, with location and price.

$30,000.—FROM 10 TO 20 LOTS WANTED—On and near the 5th-av., between 37th and 60th sts. Owners only who may wish to sell may direct to D. H., No. 198 Spring-st.

TO LET.

TO LEASE FOR A TERM OF YEARS, AN EXCELLENT LOCATION FOR A RESTAURANT. The gore of land at the intersection of the Bowery extension, Pearl and Oak sts., together with the underground privilege of about 2,000 square feet appertaining to the same. DOREMUS & NIXON, No. 21 Park-place.

HOUSES TO LET.—The modern three-story brick houses Nos. 97 and 99 17th-st., between Irving-place and 3d-av., with gas, bath, furnace, wash trays, &c. Immediate possession can be given. Rent moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

HOUSES TO LET.—The convenient 2½ story brick houses, Nos. 113 and 115 Norfolk-st., near Rivington, are being painted throughout, and are about ready for occupants. Rent, $450 to $500. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 71 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 o'clock P. M.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from dépôt, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to N. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 60 Nassau-st., or E. S. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With the privilege of buying it, a double two-story house about 40 feet square: Egyptian marble mantels, all the rooms just finished papering with the best and most tasty French imported hangings, the first and second floor halls over nine feet in width (and running through from front to rear) are covered in oak panel; a kitchen (with servant's room over) in a separate building on the rear, having a rain water cistern attached thereto; a well of most excellent water on the premises, which never fails, and abundance of fruit and flowers. The garden is all prepared for this Summer, well manured and partly planted; fine pasture grounds, sufficient for cows, &c., and a large carriage house and stable suitable for several horses on the premises, situated one mile from the New-Hamburg Dépôt on the Hudson River Railroad. There is on the premises a small two-story building, detached from the main building about fifty feet, suitable for a gymnasium, &c.; a post-office within a few yards of the house, supplied with a daily mail, by which the morning papers from New-York are received by 10 A. M. Churches, schools, stores and markets abound in the immediate vicinity. The roads are generally in fine order, and the number of persons from the City residing there during Summer makes this place a most desirable residence for persons connected with New-York. A steamboat for passengers runs daily to and from New-York; a freight steamer twice a week to and fro, besides railroad trains many times a day. The property has been fitted up within the last few days for a family who are disappointed in removing thither, and will be let on reasonable terms and immediate possession given. Apply near the premises to Mr. PETER M. JONES, Carpenter, Hughsonville, Dutchess County, one mile from New-Hamburg Railroad Dépôt, by omnibus, or of Mr. W. C. H. WADDELL, No. 24 William-st., room No. 2, New-York City.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE IN FAIRMOUNT TO LET OR FOR SALE—Near Upper Morrisania, 12 miles from the City; beautifully situated, commanding a view of the North and East Rivers; fine garden, grafted fruit, grapes, &c. S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st.

TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS—A new dock or wharf on the Hudson River, at the south part of the City of Poughkeepsie, just below the Landing of Collingwood & Co., being 106 feet front on the channel of the river at deep water, and 124 feet from the front, extending back to the shore, with easy access to and from it. It is well calculated for coal and lumber business, and for the erection of a steam, sawing and planing mill, or other milling or manufacturing business. Apply to CYRUS M. SMITH, No. 6 Union-st., Poughkeepsie.

APARTMENTS TO LET—A small, genteel family can be accommodated with such rooms as they may require in the modern built house No 187 Monroe-st. Gas and Croton water. Terms moderate. Reference given and required. For particulars, inquire on the premises.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th av.

DESIRABLE HOUSE TO LET—Pleasantly located, No. 125 Henry-st., Brooklyn. Rent $550. Apply to J. C. HOWE & CO., No. 50 Broadway, or No. 82 Joralemon-st., Brooklyn.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—In Elizabeth, New Jersey, containing eight rooms, besides a kitchen and servants' bedrooms, from the 1st day of July next to the 1st of October following. A large garden filled with vegetables now growing, and stocked with fruit; also an ice-house full of good ice, together with a stable, cow and carriage-house are to be included. Communication with the City of New-York almost every hour in the day. The location is less than five minutes' walk from the dépôt. Inquire of JOHN CHETWOOD, Esq., at No. 25 Nassau-st., second story.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO RENT FOR THE SUMMER.—The advertiser, contemplating relinquishing housekeeping for a few months, would offer his house for rent for three months from the 15th of June next, furnished, to a small and respectable family. The house is pleasantly situated in the city of Hartford, within five minutes' walk of the centre, convenient to the Railroad Station, and on one of the pleasantest streets in the city. It contains 14 rooms, is in good repair, and well furnished. The location is eminently pleasant and healthful. For further information, address S. T. T., Box No. 509, Hartford Post-Office.

FURNISHED HOUSE IN BROOKLYN TO LET.—A nice 3-story and basement brick house, with the modern improvements, handsomely furnished, on Degraw-st., corner of Cheever-place, South Brooklyn, will be let low to a good tenant, for 6 or 12 months. For terms, apply to LAWTON & LEARNED, No. 124 Nassau-st., N. Y.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO-LET.—A genteel residence in a healthy location, house been built but six months, and furniture new and in use but three weeks. Apply at No. 166 Pearl-st., up stairs, or address, Box 1,778 Post-Office.

FIRST-CLASS FURNISHED HOUSE TO-LET—No. 168 Clinton-st., Brooklyn; a first-class tenant may, in part, pay the rent by boarding the occupant, (Dr. GOING.) Boarding-house keepers need not apply.

THREE UPPER STORIES TO LET—Of the large building No. 90 Crosby-st. Well calculated for carriage making or other manufacturing purposes. Apply to HARDMAN & OSBORN, No. 58 Bowery, corner Canal-st.

TO LET IN MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.—A capacious storeroom, newly fitted up with iron and glass fronts, and situate on the best corner in the town for the dry goods or grocery business. Also rooms and offices adjoining the same premises. Apply to GEORGE M. MILLER, Attorney, &c., No. 74 Wall-st.

TO LET AT REDUCED RATES—To small families, floors through, consisting of five rooms, with bath, Croton water, &c., in West 19th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Apply at the office, on the premises, No. 140 West 19th-st., from 3 to 5 o'clock, P. M.

STATEN ISLAND.—To let, with immediate possession, a large and convenient first class house at New-Brighton, situate on the Upper Terrace, and within 6 minutes' of either Ferry. View unsurpassed. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st.

ABRAHAM VOORHEES—Attorney and Counselor at Law, Chicago, Ill. Refers to Messrs. BABCOCK & Co., New-York; S. W. WHELPLEY, Esq., Morristown, N. J.; J. F. VOORHEES, Morristown, N. J.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—In Westchester County, 40 miles from New York, on the Harlem Railroad. House new and spacious, grounds shaded, garden planted and scenery delightful. DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

OFFICE TO LET—At No. 103 Nassau-st., second floor, front No. 1. It is one of the best offices on the street; has three windows on Nassau-st. and five on Ann-st., and will be let low to a good tenant. Apply to S. M. PETENGILL, No. 119 Nassau-st., New-York.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—A modern 5-story brick store in the Bowery, near Houston-st. Rent moderate to a good tenant. Apply at No. 58 Walker-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to J. C. HULL & SON, No. 108 Cliff-st.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutgers slips.

STEAM POWER AND ROOM TO LET—BUDLEY & SEE, corner of Bleecker and Bank sts.

BOUNTY LANDS.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

AGRICULTURAL.

PERUVIAN GUANO—With Government brand and weight on each bag.
ICHABOE GUANO, (by brig *Wave Spirit.*)
SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME.
BONE-DUST.
For sale by A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., cor. Fulton.
Packages of one or two pounds of above fertilizers for flower gardens, with directions for use, may be had gratis.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS FOR SALE AT COST—To close a Consignment, consisting of mowers and reapers, fan mills, straw cutters, corn shellers, plows, garden rollers, churns, harrows, &c., &c. A. LONGETT, No. 34 Cliff-st., corner of Fulton.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

HAZELTON BROTHERS,
PIANO FORTE MANUFACTURERS,
No. 209 Centre-st., New-York.
A fine assortment of PIANOS, plain and ornamental cases. WARRANTED.
UNSURPASSED IN STRENGTH & PURITY OF TONE.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES.—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF PIANO-FORTES FOR HIRE OR FOR SALE—At WALKER'S Warerooms, No. 6 Astor-place and 8th-st., at prices varying from $50 to $150. Also, a large stock of new PIANOS, of superior quality, by the best New-York and Boston makers, exclusively for sale.

ST. NICHOLAS PIANO-FORTE ESTABLISHMENT—Lately enlarged, improved and renovated, A. W. Ladd & Co.'s Paris first premium pianos, together with those of our make. Carhart, Needham & Co.'s melodeons, including their double bank, just out. New pianos from $175 to $1,500; second hand from $50 to $150. Melodeons from $45 to $200. JUDSON & MUNGER, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANO-FORTES AT COST.—Removed from No. 60 Walker-st. to J. Lankota's Piano Rooms, No. 5 Mercer-st., near Canal, where the balance, splendid 7-octave instruments, will be sold at prices never before known for instruments of equal merit, to close the concern. Every Piano fully warranted. W. OSBORN & CO.

A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BOSTON PIANOS—Including the celebrated Pianos made by Jacob Chickering and Haines Brothers—very low. SECOND-HAND PIANOS, from $50 to $125. Pianos and Melodeons to let, and rent allowed on purchase. T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

GREAT BARGAINS.—120 PIANO-FORTES.—G. & H. BARMORE, No. 248 Bleecker-st., offer a large and varied assortment, from $160 to $600—must be sold to make alteration in business—including some of the Grand Diagonal Pianos. All superior, and got up in the best style and finish.

PIANO-FORTES.—Four beautiful Piano-Fortes, carved legs, superior tone and finish, just completed, being the remainder of the stock of Robert Glenn, deceased. Will be sold at prices much reduced, to close the estate. Salesroom No. 58 Spring-st., near Broadway.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to Bacon & Raven, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANO-FORTES.—AMBLER & CO. are now selling their superior 7-octave Piano-fortes, 40 per cent. less than Broadway prices. Our instruments combine the latest improvements, and are warranted in every respect. Factory and Wareroom, No. 358 Bowery.

PIANOS.—*Four beautiful new 7-octave piano-fortes, two with carved legs, of superior tone and finish, made of good material and warranted in every respect. Price from $200 to $275. No. 15 6th av.*

JAMES VAN RIPER HAS REMOVED—His Piano-forte Manufactory to No. 178 Wooster-st., between Houston and Bleecker, where a good assortment can be found. Prices low and warranted in every respect.

FURNITURE.

RECLINING CHAIRS,
WHEEL CHAIRS,
CHAMBER CHAIRS,
LIBRARY CHAIRS,
OF EVERY VARIETY,
Manufactured by M. W. KING & SON,
No. 468 Broadway and No. 103 Mercer-st., New-York.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.
R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York.
N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st.

Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 86 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $55, imitation at $26, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape, figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 46 and 48 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARDS.—For sale, four tables, made by Griffith & Decker, are in good order, being only twelve months' in use, will be sold cheap for cash, either together or separately. This is a rare chance for parties fitting up saloons, as the owner is going to Europe. Call at No. 457 8th-av.

SHOW CASES.—HOFFMAN & FERSH have opened their new warerooms at No. 44 Chatham-st., near City Hall, where purchasers will find a large assortment of all kinds. Also, at their old stand, 57 Bowery.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A very fast trotting horse, 15 hands 3 in., dapple gray, six years old, sound, kind and gentle, and for style and action in double or single harness, cannot be surpassed; a very pleasant driver, and is not sold for any fault. His excellent qualities are hard to find in one so fast. Price, $1,500. Also, a handsome rockaway carriage, nearly new and in good order, a light shifting-top wagon and double harness, nearly new. Address A. M., *Times* office.

HORSES FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale, at his place at Saratoga Springs, a number of very fine horses, consisting of two pairs of very superior carriage horses, fast single horses, and ladies' and gentlemen's saddle horses, all young and warranted perfectly sound and gentle. J. BEEKMAN FINLAY.

HORSE FOR SALE.—A superior black horse, four years old, 15½ hands high, very stylish, long tail, well broke, kind in single and double harness; an excellent riding horse and perfectly sound. Price, $300. Can be seen at POWELL'S Stables, No. 37 Henry-st., near Fulton, Brooklyn.

HORSE FOR SALE—A splendid bay Morgan horse 15½ hands high, 8 years old, a good traveler and stylish mover, sold only for want of use. Can be seen at the stables of WILLIAM RYDER, No. 96 Laurens-st. For further particulars, inquire at No. 57 Liberty-st.

SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE.—A dark bay horse, seven years old, nearly thorough-bred, trained expressly for the saddle, of beautiful appearance and action, and able to carry a heavy weight, warranted sound in every respect. Inquire at this office.

FINE BAY SADDLE HORSE FOR SALE—14½ hands high, 6 years old, well broken, kind and sound, is a splendid horse for ladies' use. Inquire at No. 298 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PAIR OF BAY MARES FOR SALE—Six years old, sound and kind in single or double harness; well matched and stylish drivers. Can be seen at No. 1 Lispenard-st.

FOR SALE—A new wagon, with box suitable for tobacco or medicine. Inquire at No. 129 East 24th-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS OF SHIRTS.—CHANDLER'S PATENT WRISTBAND.—Great improvement—Two Wristbands combined in one, to be used alternately. It is simple but ingenious in formation; its advantages are, additional neatness, convenience and economy, which must insure general adoption. Patented in United States, England and France. The Patentee will entertain proposals to form a Company for its special manufacture, or he will dispose of a part interest in it. Address R. K. CHANDLER, Astor House, New-York.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE.—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKEE & CO., No. 80 Cliff-st.

FANCY THREAD AND NEEDLE STORE FOR SALE IN BROOKLYN—In a good location, on an old thoroughfare; has been established 10 years. Address THREAD, this office.

SPLENDID DINING SALOON TO LET—With lease and fixtures for sale. I am obliged to sell as I am going West to take charge of a mill. Inquire at No. 118 Centre-st., of JOHN SHWEITZER.

CAMPHENE ROUTE FOR SALE—With horse, wagon, sleigh and cans. Apply at the camphene store in 3d-av., near 38th-st.

INSTRUCTION.

A LADY—Of unusual capacity and who can furnish testimonials to that effect, desires to take a few young ladies into her family, whose entire education she will superintend. She will also give lessons by the hour in music and the various English branches; and those ladies whose education has been neglected while young, would find this an excellent opportunity for improving themselves. Apply at No. 120 West 15th-st.

ENGLISH, FRENCH AND CLASSICAL BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL, JAMAICA, L. I.—The Thirteenth Semi-annual Session commenced April 29. This family School has been remarkable for the good *health* of its pupils, as the place is for the *longevity* of its inhabitants. For circulars, &c., address the Principal and Proprietor, Rev. JAMES M. HUNTTING.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 218 4th-st., on Washington-square, corner of Macdougal-st. CLARKE & FANNING, Principals.

E. W. BECKWITH'S BOARDING SCHOOL.—For 25 boys, Prospect Hill, near Middletown, Conn., will receive several more pupils at $200 a year.

THE SUMMER TERM OF MRS. T. J. BENEDICT'S SCHOOL for young Ladies will commence April 28, 4 West 37th-st., 2d door from 5th av.

THE SARATOGA SPRINGS WATER-CURE—Has been in successful operation for four years. The natural advantages of this place for effecting cures are unsurpassed in the country. For circulars, address the physicians—Drs. BEDORTHA & HAMILTON,

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

FAIRBANKS' HAY SCALES.

More than *four thousand* of these convenient and durable Scales have been put up by us in different parts of the United States and the British Provinces.

Several Gold and Silver Medals have been awarded to us by the various Agricultural Societies throughout the country, for

THE BEST HAY AND CATTLE SCALES;

and we have certificates without number from officers of city and village corporations, manufacturing *establishments*, and *private individuals*, who have our scales in use, testifying to their superior excellence.

To be in season for the coming hay crop, orders must be given early.

Scales set in any part of the United States or the Canadas by experienced workmen. Address by mail or otherwise, FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

PATENT DOUBLE ICE PITCHERS.

The warm weather has come, and so have the very popular and useful ICE PITCHERS.

All families who are careful about their comfort through the hot season, are invited to call and procure the pitchers, which are of Britannia metal and of heavy silver plate, and for sale at the lowest prices, by LUCIUS HART, Nos. 4 and 6 Burling-slip, New-York.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ¾ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st., Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will mix more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SUMMER STOVES AND RANGES.—The largest and best assortment in the City; also house-furnishing articles of every description, for sale, very low, by WILLIAM CLARKE, No. 9 Carmine-st., and No. 250 Hudson-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

IRON AND STEEL STORE, No. 175 CENTRE-ST.—The only store where you can get any quantity of Iron or Steel you may require. All sizes and qualities on hand. JAMES SCOTT.

SECOND-HAND STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS FOR SALE—One of six and one of eight horse power, in good running order, and will be sold low. W. H. ADAMS, cor. 29th-st. and 11th-av.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

HOTELS.

UNION HALL, SARATOGA SPRINGS.—This Hotel will be opened for the reception of visitors, on THURSDAY, the 29th of May. In accordance with the plan adopted last year, the front has been extended 150 feet on Broadway, with a wing of 50 feet. This building being 50 feet deep, has fine airy halls, nine feet in width, with rooms on either side of 18 feet. As to ventilation and size of lodging rooms, it is not excelled by any Hotel in the country. It has been newly furnished throughout, and nearly every room has been provided with spring beds of the best construction. Terms of board same as last year, $14 per week. Grateful for past favors, the proprietors hope, by constant attention to the wants of their patrons, to merit a continuance of the same. PUTNAM & PAYN, Proprietors.

GREENWOOD LAKE HOTEL, NEAR CHESTER, ORANGE CO., N. Y. The undersigned respectfully informs the new as well as the former patrons of the above hotel that, having leased the hotel and farm at the lake, the house is now thoroughly renovated and open for the reception of visitors throughout the warm season. Families wishing a home in the country where they can truly enjoy themselves, can be suited by addressing as above, to GEORGE MELLON. Stages run daily to connect with New-York and Erie Railroad at Chester. City reference, SOLOMON CALDWELL, Nos. 5 and 7 Dey-st., New-York.
DANIEL KELLY, GEO. MELLON, } Proprietors.

[illegible] HOUSE—HIGHLANDS OF NEVESINK.—This magnificent establishment is now ready for the [illegible] of visitors. The accommodations and [illegible] are not surpassed by any hotel in the United States. [illegible] at this house enjoy all the fishing and [illegible] advantages of Nahant and Newport, and also the mountain air and scenery of an inland establishment. The fine steamboats are in capital order, and visitors can leave the City at least twice a-day, and be landed direct at the hotel. J. M. GANUN, Proprietor.

FOREST GROVE HOUSE—Schooly's Mountain. This delightful Summer retreat will be open on 1st of June. Terms $8 per week for those who engage rooms on or before July. Reference, C. HADDEN, No. 38 Chambers-st.; WM. PEARSALL, No. 187 Greenwich-st. DAVID C. NOE, Proprietor.

LOST AND FOUND.

$100 REWARD.—One hundred dollars will be paid for the conviction of the scoundrel who received five hundred and eighty-three dollars and twenty cents, at my office, on a check on the Broadway Bank, purporting to be drawn by F. M. Waters, payable to S. M. Baker, and certified by Filley, Teller, dated May 17, 1856, and the recovery of the money, which consisted of $540 in Bills of the Valley Bank, Maryland, and the balance in bills on the South Royalton Bank, Vermont. For further particulars, inquire at JAMES M. TAYLOR'S Specie and Exchange Office, No. 169 Chatham st.

$250 REWARD—Will be paid for the recovery of the bodies of CHARLES W. MINTURN and LEVI PAWLING—(a proportionate amount for either)—two young men aged about 19 years, supposed to have been drowned by the capsizing of a sail-boat on the evening of the 20th inst., between Gowanus and Fort Hamilton. Apply to SAMUEL C. WEST, No. 145 Maiden-lane, or BABCOCK & MILNOR, No. 45 Broadway.

$100 REWARD.—STOLEN—Two valuable horses, stolen from the stable of H. W. Belcher, at Garrison's, on the night of the 25th inst., one a sorrel mare about eight years old, moderate size, a white strip on the forehead, and round shoe on right fore foot. The other a bay mare, about ten years old, good size, one white hind foot, and both good travelers. The above reward will be paid for their return to No. 26 Pearl-st., New-York, or to Garrison's Station.

LOST.—In one of the 6th-av. stages on the 28th inst., (Thursday last,) a pair of GOLD SPECTACLES, in a case with a brass rim on the top. The finder will receive the thanks, and a suitable reward, by leaving them at the office of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 111 Broadway.

NOTE LOST OR MISLAID.—A note of GEORGE PALEN & CO., for $3,974 72, dated March 15, 1856, at six months, to their own order, has been lost or mislaid. The public are cautioned against receiving it. Refer to the American Exchange Bank.

FOUND—On Thursday, May 29, in 4th-st., near Broadway, a purse containing money. The owner can have the same by proving property and paying expenses. Apply at No. 217 Christie-st.

LOST—Left in a stage at the corner of Broadway and Fulton-st., on Thursday, 29th inst., a gentleman's shawl. The finder will be rewarded by returning the same to No. 58 Courtland-st., up stairs.

LOST.—On THURSDAY, 29th inst., a shipping receipt book, in Water-st., between Fulton and Oliver sts. A liberal reward will be paid for the return of the same to PETER RICE & CO., No. 192 Water-st.

PRINTING.

22 BEEKMAN-STREET. 22
PHAIR & CO., STEAM JOB PRINTERS, No. 22 Beekman-st., have unsurpassed facilities for executing every description of Job Printing, from the double mammoth poster to the smallest card, in the best style, at the lowest cash price. Call and examine specimens.

LYON'S MAGNETIC POWDERS.

THOSE MOSQUITO BITES LOOK BAD ON THE FACE.
When LYON'S POWDER, the horrid pests will kill,
Just try the compound and see it efface
The Insects from every hole and sill.
You can destroy them only by using LYON'S MAGNETIC PILLS and POWDER. Dépôt No. 424 Broadway.

MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, May 23, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That the COMPLAINT BOOK, opened at this office on the 1st January, 1855, is still open for the reception of complaints of municipal abuses of all kinds. So far as the Mayor has the power, he will continue to exercise it for the abatement of any such evils when brought to his attention through the complaint book, or otherwise. The Mayor invites all persons to take this method of reporting to him all violations of Corporation ordinances, nuisances or dereliction of duty upon the part of the officers of the Corporation, and he will, as heretofore, use all the legal means at his command to see the laws enforced, and the interests of the public protected. By order of the Mayor.
ALEXANDER MING, Chief Clerk.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, WILLARD M. NEWELL, GEORGE W. WARREN, against D. C. KNIGHT.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To D. C. KNIGHT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New York, on the 22d day of May, 1856, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two hundred dollars and eighteen cents, with interest from the 9th day of September, 1855, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 22d May, 1856.
CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
my24-law6wS. No. 115 Nassau-st. N. Y.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION—OF DIRECTORS AND INSPECTORS OF THE CHEMUNG RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office, No. 38 Dey st., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, between the hours of 11 o'clock A. M., and 1 o'clock P. M.
NEW-YORK, May 21, 1856. ISAAC OTIS, Secretary.

CUMBERLAND COAL AFLOAT.—Now discharging, a cargo of superior Cumberland coal, from the Hampshire Coal and Iron Company's mines, and for sale at a reduced price. Dealers supplied.
TRUSLOW & BROTHERS,
Nos. 210 Cherry and 136 Grand sts.

MEDICAL.

BOOK FOR EVERY HUSBAND AND WIFE.
THE MARRIED WOMAN'S
PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION.

By Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women. One Hundredth Edition. (500,000.) 18mo., pp. 250. On fine paper, extra binding, $1.

Every woman can here discover, by comparing her own symptoms with those described, the nature, character and cause of her complaint, and be spared much anxiety and suffering. The wife about becoming a mother has often *need of instruction and advice in respect to her situation*, which she will here find. This book tells her what is the matter, and tells her what to do for it, in simple but chaste words, and such as she can understand.

Those suffering from obstructions or irregularities peculiar to the female system, or from prolapsus uteri, (falling of the womb,) or from fluor albus, will each find in its pages the means of prevention, amelioration and relief.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Dayton, Ohio:

DAYTON, May 1, 1847.

Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU—My Dear Sir: My wife has been perceptibly sinking for some three years or more, in consequence of great anguish and suffering some months before and during confinement; every successive one more debilitated and prostrated her, putting her life in imminent danger, and which was on the last occasion despaired of. I supposed that this state of things was inevitable, and resigned myself to meet the worst. I heard your book highly spoken of as containing some matter reaching my case. On its receipt and perusal, I cannot express to you the relief it afforded my distressed mind, and the joy its pages imparted to my wife on learning that the great discovery of M. M. Desomeaux provided such a remedy. It presented a prospect to me which I little conceived was possible. But for this, ere another year would have passed over my head, in all human probability, my wife would have been in her grave, and my children left motherless.

For sale by STRINGER & TOWNSEND, No. 222 Broadway; Sherman & Co., Astor House, No. 7 Vesey-st.; Dewitt & Davenport, Tribune Buildings, and at the Publishing Office, No. 129 *Liberty-st.*, New-York; Joseph Tucker, Mobile; also, T. B. Peterson, No. 102 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia. On receipt of $1 a copy will be transmitted by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States. All letters must be addressed post-paid, to Dr. A. Mauriceau, office No. 129 Liberty-st., New-York, or to Box No. 1,224 *New-York Post-Office.*

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.
Dr. BARROW Removed to No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.
Specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by D. BARROW, No. 157 Prince-st. (few doors west of Broadway,) New-York. Hours of consultation and attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M., (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment.

EFFICACIOUS CURE FOR CORNS, BUNIONS, CALLOSITIES—Nails growing into the flesh, and every disorder of the feet, by a new and peculiar method, without causing the slightest pain.

Monsieur LEVI, No. 50 Rue de Rivoli, Paris, and No. 3 Conduit-st., Regent-st., London, Surgeon Chiropodist to the Emperor of France and the Royal Family of England, having been specially invited to New-York to attend some distinguished families, intends remaining here, and may be consulted daily, Sundays excepted, at his office, from 9 to 5 o'clock, at No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

COPIES OF TESTIMONIALS.

From His Imperial Majesty, Napoleon III., Emperor of France.

Je certifie que M. Levi enleve les cors avec une extreme habileté. LOUIS NAPOLEON BONAPARTE.

From James Baker, Esq.

I certify that Dr. Levi has cured me some months ago of several troublesome bunions without the least pain, and which had annoyed me for many years. I walk at present with great comfort, and cheerfully recommend Dr. Levi to my friends and the public. JAMES BAKER,
NEW-YORK, March 24, 1856. No. 22 East 17th-st.

From Robert Ferguson, Esq., M. D., Physician in Ordinary to Her Majesty of Great Britain.

Mr. Levi has most skillfully extracted two corns from my feet, without giving me the slightest pain.
ROBERT FERGUSON, M. D.
No. 8 Queen-st., May Fair, London, March 3, 1828.

From H. J. Feltus, Esq.

Unsolicited by Mr. Levi, I beg leave to testify to his successful skill in having perfectly removed a large bunion of long standing, without causing any pain.
H. J. FELTUS, No. 4 Boston-row.
PHILADELPHIA, July 27, 1852.

In addition to the above authenticated testimonials, many thousands more in his possession, (among which are several from ladies of the highest rank,) can be seen by favoring him with a call at his office, No. 91 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., New-York.

N. B.—No professional connection with any person.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFERS' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhoea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Furthermore, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

SCROFULA, EFFECTS OF MERCURY, CONSUMPTION—Bronchitis, dyspepsia, rheumatism, affections of the bowels, liver, kidneys, bladder, &c. Hernia (ruptures) radically cured by a new treatment. Dr. HEATH, No. 101 Spring-st., opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, devotes his whole time to curing these affections. He invites the afflicted to call, especially those who have received no benefit from others. Treatment by letter and express. His introductory work will be sent free to any address. We were cured by Dr. Heath: Marcus Colburn, No. 438 Broadway, New-York; Joseph G. Byers, Jane Laughton, B. B. Banker's child, blindness; Morris G. Chappel, F. Stebbins, S. W. Rice and wife, &c., &c. "Dr. Heath is an honorable and skillful physician." —Lester Green, M. D., New-York; I. A. Smith, M. D.; I. K. Snell, M. D.; Hon. A. Loomis, Hon. George Petrie, Hon. N. S. Benton, Auditor State of New-York, &c., &c.

DYER'S HEALING EMBROCATION—Is a perfect pain-destroyer—an invaluable remedy for the cure of Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Ague, Piles, &c. Diarrhoea and Cholera are usually cured by a single dose.

For cuts and wounds it is superior to any other preparation.

Pains or weakness in any part of the system are always relieved.

Used internally, it is unequaled for spasmodic affections—headache, nausea, sea-sickness, cramps, and cholera morbus.

It possesses soothing, healing, and pain-destroying properties, unequaled by any other compound medicine.

Sold wholesale by the proprietor, A. H. FIELD, Providence, R. I., at his dépôt, No. 640 Pearl-st.; C. V. CLICKENER & CO., BARNES & PARK; and R. HOYT & CO. Retailed by GUION, corner Bowery and Grand-st.; MONELL, corner 1st-av. and Houston-st.; THURMAN, corner Canal and Varick sts.; HAIGHT & HUDSON, corner 6th-av. and 9th-st.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 460 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and four stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female; all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's unequaled Paris and London treatment of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, Syphilis, Primary and Constitutional Emissions, Impotency &c. Office—Corner of Spring and Mercer sts., (entrance in Mercer) opposite St. Nicholas Hotel. Hours—10 A. M. to 9 evening. His book is also sold at No. 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier, &c.*

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.—Dr. WATSON has, for a long series of years, confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than twenty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. The remedies are mild, and do not keep the patient from business, or expose him to detection. An immediate application should always be made; but if the disease has lain concealed in the system, or has spread by injudicious treatment, the undersigned knows himself especially competent to treat such cases, by a method at once safe, speedy, and efficacious. Dr. WATSON is in constant attendance, from 7 in the morning until 9 at night, at his consulting rooms and residence No. 55 Walker-st., a few doors west of Broadway.
W. WATSON, M. D.,
Formerly Surgeon to the Lock Hospital.

THOSE LABORING UNDER DISEASE—Either recent or chronic, or consequences resulting therefrom, would do well to consult Dr. RALPH, No. 64 Houston-st., near Wooster. Hours 9 to 12 A. M., 6 to 9 P. M., (Sundays excepted.) The Doctor's time and attention have been given exclusively to this class of diseases, and he would here state emphatically that in any and all cases where his instructions are faithfully followed he will warrant a safe and permanent cure; and, where the constitution of the patient has been abused, can build up and restore to health and vigor.

JAMES' CELEBRATED ANTI-DYSPEPTIC FAMILY AND NURSERY PILLS—Are for sale at the following places in the City:
W. M. THURMAN, corner Canal and Varick sts.
J. H. HOWLAND, No. 234 Canal-st.
T. CHAMBERS, corner Hudson and Hammond sts.
F. A. HEGEMAN, 4th-av., corner 17th-st.

HEADACHE KILLER—Dr. J. W. POLAND'S.—A safe and sure remedy for sick and nervous headache, and neuralgic affections generally. Sold by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway; Graefenberg Co., No. 32 Park-row; DEXTER & BRO., No. 14 Ann-st.; CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway. All medicine dealers have it.

ELECTRO-CHEMICAL BATHS—REMOVED—From No. 200 6th-av to No. 75 West 13th-st., near 6th-av. Dr. HANKINSON cures permanently and speedily the following diseases: Nervous, spinal and rheumatic affections, palsy-dropped hands, cutaneous eruptions, and to extract all minerals from the system. Instructions and Batteries given to students. Price, $30.

MEDICAL.

"CLINIQUE ICONOGRAPHIQUE."
RICORD'S PRACTICE

Will shortly appear, in one elegant quarto volume of 200 pages, illustrated with 50 first-class steel-plate, colored engravings. "CLINIQUE ICONOGRAPHIQUE," from the French of PH. RICORD, M. D., &c., (surgeon to the Hopital des Veneriens du Midi, Paris,) by C. R. HAMMOND, M. D., a former pupil. Price $15. The latest, best, and only complete treatise on a [illegible] extensive class of diseases extant. DR. [illegible] HAMMOND, *516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel.*

CLOVE ANODYNE TOOTHACHE DROPS.

The excruciating torments of toothache may be speedily relieved by this remedy, without injury to the gums or teeth. It acting solely upon the nerve. [illegible] have a high opinion of it, and [illegible] *their patients.* Prepared and [illegible] by A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists, No. 100 Fulton-st. [illegible] by Druggists generally.

THIS DAY PUBLISHED.

THE YOUNG WOMAN'S MEDICAL COMPANION, by ROBERT T. WAKELY, M. D., [illegible] Medical book and is having immense sale [illegible] England. Every young woman [illegible] should have a copy. Price 25cts. [illegible] Address, GEORGE [illegible], No. [illegible], N. Y.

TO THE AFFLICTED.
A MEDICAL WONDER.
HYATT'S LIFE BALSAM.
RHEUMATISM, GOUT, AND NEURALGIA
in their most painful form;
ALSO,
Scrofula, Old Ulcers, Erysipelas, Great Impurity of Blood, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Pustules, Piles, Liver Complaint, Kidneys, Debility, etc., Canker Sore Mouth, Ulcerated Sore Throats, Asthma, Incipient Consumption, &c., &c., &c.,

Are most certainly cured by this great purifying medicine.

A thousand cases have been cured, and published in the *Sun, Times, Herald*, and other papers, after all other remedies had failed.

SCROFULA.

A lady in the family of F. W. Gilley, Esq., of the well known Bowery dry goods store, No. 116, has just been cured of a case of scrofulous ulceration of nine years' standing, and of so stubborn and distressing a nature, that many of the most scientific of the medical profession had failed to cure or find a name for. Mr. Gilley will most cheerfully give any information in relation to this most extraordinary case to any person who may desire it.

Mrs. BURTON, No. 127 Eldridge-st.—This lady had suffered for years, until life became intolerable; some of the ulcers had consumed the flesh to the skull and bones. She was cured in a month.

ULCERS.

W. JARVIS, Esq., No. 292 [illegible], Brooklyn, was afflicted for years with a destructive ulcer on the leg, reaching to the bone. After the physician had exhausted his skill on it, he recommended amputation as the only means of saving life. Mr Jarvis then, as a last resort, commenced with the Life Balsam—three bottles perfectly healed this terrible ulcer.

EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF ULCERS TEN INCHES IN LENGTH, AND REACHING TO THE BONE.

Mr. WM. McCLARREN, No. 23 Reade-st., was lately cured of several terrible ulcers on the leg, one of which was ten inches long, and had discharged several pieces of bone. Mr. McClarren had been attended by able physicians, who were unable to arrest the progress of this desperate case, which the *Life Balsam* perfectly cured in a very short time.

DYSPEPSIA.

Mr. JAMES McKEE, whose office is at No. 66 Front-st., was a great sufferer from Dyspepsia of the severest kind *for years, when he was perfectly cured by the Life Balsam.*

RHEUMATISM.

Mr. T. JOHNSON, No. 152 14th-st., was a cripple most of the time during four years; his knees were swollen to twice their natural size, and the pains he endured were most intense. One bottle enabled him to walk, and three completed the cure.

SEVERE INFLAMMATORY RHEUMATISM AND GOUT.

D. RICE, Esq., No. 68 Grove-st., was for more than a year so severely afflicted, that he had to abandon his business, and was soon unable to walk or rest his feet upon the ground. His feet and joints were swollen to double their natural size, and he was unable to enjoy any sleep except through opiates or [illegible]. He visited the Springs, and had the best medical advice, but he could obtain no relief until the Life Balsam came to his aid. A few bottles restored him to excellent health, nor has he suffered any other attacks, though five years have since elapsed.

COUGHS, COLDS, CONSUMPTION.

The Balsam is daily curing the worst cases of these complaints. It cured Mr. J. H. Godwin of pain in the side, breast, and spitting of blood, after he had been afflicted for years, and was reduced to the last stages of weakness, and considered beyond the reach of medicine. Mr. Godwin's office is at No. 114 Elizabeth-st. He is now in the enjoyment of perfect health. Let the afflicted call and see him.

Principal depot, No. 246 Grand-st., where advice will be given without charge. 75 cts. per bottle; six for $4.

For sale also by C. V. CLICKENER & CO., No. 81 Barclay-st.; C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; WHEELER & HART, No. 20 Beekman-st.; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway, and by the Druggists generally. Agent for Brooklyn, Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st.

DR. [illegible] LUCINA CORDIAL, OR, ELIXIR OF LOVE.—[illegible]

$1,000 FORFEITED AND NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP cures when the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood—$1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. Confidential consultation and medical book gratis.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of [illegible] years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the mal-practice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. JOHNSON, being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

HARDCASTLE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE—A sure remedy to stop the hair from falling off, and a certain cure for baldness. The genuine article can be obtained of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st.; SAUNDERS, No. 387 Broadway; RUSHTON, Nos. [illegible] Astor House and 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.; T. B. SMITH, Nos. 735 and 737 Broadway, under the New-York Hotel; GEORGE LEE, No. 199 Grand-st.; S. M. GRIFFITH, No. 394 Grand-st.; and F. HANN, [illegible].

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease; even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 8 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in one specialty in the profession enabled him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,
MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Price and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.
JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 145 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-JERSEY ZINC COMPANY—By improved process of manufacture, are now prepared to offer their White Oxide of Zinc, superior in whiteness to any other manufactured in this country. Sold either dry or ground in oil, by
H. AITKEN & CO., Agents,
No. 103 Washington-st.

ALIMENTARY PRESERVES.—LOUIS BONNARD & BRO., No. 22 Greenwich-st., French Alimentary Preserves manufacturers, rewarded with a prize medal at the World's Fair of 1853 in New-York, give notice to shipping agents, hotel and restaurant keepers, that they are ready to promptly discharge orders intrusted to their care for the coming season. They prepare every kind of fruits and vegetables, game, pine apple, &c., preserved in tin boxes hermetically sealed, with their natural freshness and flavor, and peaches in brandy, put up in glass jars.

Travelers and passengers will find constantly on hand at their extensive establishment, a complete assortment of preserved soups, meats, pâtés, milk, in tin boxes, and every produce whatever, needed in distant journeys by land or by sea.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—SAMUEL REYNOLDS against MARLIN MONTROSS. Summons for money demand on contract. To the above defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which is filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 30 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and eighty dollars, with interest from the 1st day of May, 1856, besides the costs of this action. Dated, New-York, May 27, 1856.
G. N. REYNOLDS, Plaintiff's Attorney.
my31-law6wS*

AUCTION SALES.

A. C. [illegible], Auctioneer. Office, No. 36 Broadway.

TO THE TRADE AND OTHERS.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF ELEGANT ROSEWOOD, MAHOGANY, OAK AND BLACK WALNUT FURNITURE,

VENEERS, LUMBER, UNFINISHED FRAMES, &c.

Being the stock of Mr. John Zurran. To be sold by order of Charles Gerli, Esq., Assignee.

A. C. [illegible] will sell, on WEDNESDAY, June 4, at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, at the warerooms and factory No. 15 Stanton st., near the Bowery, a large and valuable assortment of elegant cabinet furniture, such as is usually found in a first-class store, being the late stock of John Zurran, and sold by order of his Assignee.

The stock includes rosewood, mahogany, oak and walnut parlor, hall, library, dining and bedroom articles.

Also, unfinished frames, viz.: Rosewood and mahogany sofa, tête-à-tête, large arm and parlor chairs, bureaus, &c.

Also, rosewood and mahogany veneers, lumber, glue, varnish, upholstery materials, hardware, &c.

Also, store fixtures, iron safe, desks, large and small stoves, &c.

Also, a family horse, light carriage, spring cart, &c.

The whole of first-class description. Will be sold without regard to cost, to close the assignment.

Terms—Cash. A deposit of 10 per cent. required from all purchasers unknown. Catalogues on the morning of sale. Worthy the attention of the trade.

R. L. Delisser, Auctioneer.

BY LEAVITT, DELISSER & CO.—Nos. 377 and 379 Broadway, corner of White-st., for the sale of Books, Stationery, Paintings, Works of Art, Furniture, and merchandise generally.

SATURDAY EVENING, May 31, at 7 o'clock, a large, attractive catalogue of Standard, Illustrated, Miscellaneous, School and Historical Books. Also, a large lot of Stationery and 150,000 Envelopes.

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY MORNINGS, June 4th and 5th, at 11 o'clock A. M., the entire stock of a country bookseller, consisting of Miscellaneous, Theological, Scientific, Biographical and Historical Books; together with an assortment of Stationery. This stock is well worthy the attention of dealers. Catalogues will be ready, and books open for examination, on Friday, May 30.

On MONDAY MORNING, June 9, (and following days,) at 10½ o'clock, the first cargo from Japan to be sold at auction—the large and extensive cargo of the schooner *General Pierce*, Captain Badger, shipped at the port of Simoda, Japan, on the 1st of February, consisting of twenty-five thousand dollars' worth of fancy dressing cases, toilet boxes, card tables, rich and handsome cabinet trays, music stands, drawing tables, cans, glove boxes, and many other fancy and beautiful articles, manufactured by the Japanese.

The goods will be on exhibition next week.

All goods not called for within three days after sale will be sold on purchasers' account.

S. Barker, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, JUNE 3.—At 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, valuable Broadway property: 8 valuable lots on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., belonging to the Ladies' Union Aid Society, established for the aged and infirm of the M. E. Church. They, having come in possession of a location better adapted to purposes of the institution, offer for sale the valuable site previously selected for their buildings, being together 116 feet 3 inches on 61st-st., and 116 feet 3½ inches on Broadway. The property is in the immediate vicinity of Central Park, being only 150 feet from 8th av., and within one block of the junction of Broadway and 8th-av.; the present terminus of the 8th-av. Railroad. Sold free from all assessments and taxes. Terms liberal, and made known at the office of the auctioneer. For maps and other particulars apply to S. BARKER, auctioneer, No. 14 Pine-st., W. C. WETMORE, No. 51 Wall-st., or Mrs. E. A. [illegible], No. 500 Broadway, where maps, &c., can be had.

Oakley & Wright, Auctioneers.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF HARDWARE, CUTLERY, MECHANICS' TOOLS, &c.—OAKLEY & WRIGHT will sell on MONDAY, June 2, at 9 o'clock A. M., at No. 32 Concord-st., (near City Hall,) Brooklyn—A large and well selected stock of an importer and dealer in hardware, cutlery, mechanics' tools, &c., consisting of 40 dozen shovels and spades, 5,000 pounds sash weights, 100 kegs cut and wrought nails, 100 dozen cast-steel files, chisels, augurs, bitts, gimlets, 30 dozen hickory handles, 15 dozen planes, (assorted,) a large variety of saws, squares, dividers, hammers, axes, spirit levels, locks, knobs, bolts, butts, hinges, [illegible] pick axes, 10 gross metallic tea and table spoons, cutlery, chain pump, garden or fire engine, show cases, Britannia ware, brushes, one light wagon, &c., &c.

The attention of dealers, builders, and mechanics is particularly called to this sale, as the whole will be sold without reserve.

Catalogues at the office of OAKLEY & WRIGHT, No. 9 Court st., Brooklyn.

Terms at sale. HENRY K. PIERSON, Assignee.

William Irving, Auctioneer.

HANDSOME HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.—WILLIAM IRVING & CO. will sell at auction, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesrooms, No. 8 Pine-st., the entire furniture of a private house, three French Bookcases and secretaries, rosewood and mahogany bookcases, complete suites of carved rosewood bedroom furniture, French bedsteads, marble-top dressing bureaus, French plate pier and mantel glasses, suite of carved rosewood parlor furniture, covered in crimson brocatel; suite of do. covered in green and crimson brocatel; rosewood sofas, chairs and arm-chairs, in plush and hair cloth; rosewood reception chairs, in damask; rosewood and mahogany etageres and sideboards, corner-stands, wardrobes, mahogany and black walnut dressing bureaus and washstands, mahogany dining and tea tables, black walnut extension dining-tables, China, crockery and glassware; hair mattresses, feather beds, bolsters and pillows. Also, Wilton, Brussels, three-ply and ingrain carpets, kitchen furniture, &c.

F. Colton, Auctioneer.

LARGE SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—TWO ROSEWOOD PIANO-FORTES, CARPETS, MIRRORS, BEDSTEADS, CHAIRS, MATTRESSES, &c. &c.—F. COLTON, will sell THIS DAY, (Saturday,) May 31, at 10½ o'clock at the auction rooms, No. 38 Beekman-st., a very large and genteel assortment of household furniture of every kind and description; it will comprise in part of three suites of rosewood parlor furniture in velvet and brocatel, large mahogany and rosewood wardrobes and bookcases, secretarys, marble-top dressing bureaus, dining and extension tables, oval and French plate mirrors, carpets and oil cloths, hair mattresses, French bedsteads, Gothic do., mahogany, curled maple and oak chairs, Voltaire do., oil paintings, couches, bedroom and basement furniture, &c., &c. Also to pay advances, two very fine rosewood piano-fortes in good order, 6¾-octave. Sale peremptory. Catalogues early on Saturday morning. N.B.—Furnished house for sale cheap.

T. Morrell, Auctioneer.

SPECIAL SALE BY PRINTED CATALOGUE.—This SATURDAY MORNING, 10½ o'clock, at No. 79 Nassau-st., furniture, piano-fortes, mirrors, paintings, velvet and other carpetings, mattresses, bronze ware, &c.—T. MORRELL, will sell THIS MORNING, 10½ o'clock, as follows: superb collection of fancy and staple cabinet furniture of rosewood, black walnut and mahogany for houses entire, fully described on catalogue; also, from a family, a rosewood piano-forte, which must be sold, as well as most of this at what is bid; also, handsome collection of modern paintings, in gilt frames; also oval mirrors; also velvet, Brussels, and ingrain carpetings; also spring and hair mattresses; also bronze bedsteads, chairs, settees, washstands, and hall stands, fancy boxes, &c. N. B.—Assured that no humbug is practiced. N. B.—Strangers will call early so as to buy by catalogue.

Stephen Barker, Auctioneer.

THE LADIES' UNION AID SOCIETY will sell on TUESDAY, June 3, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the valuable property previously selected for their buildings, on the northeast corner of Broadway and 61st-st., they having come into possession of lots better adapted to the wants of their institution. This property is beautifully located, and offers a good opportunity for investment. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to the auctioneer, No. 14 Pine st.

Albert H. Nicolay, Auctioneer.

SUPREME COURT.—CHARLES M. KING, trustee, and others, against JAMES A. SHERMAN and others. In pursuance of a judgment in this action, ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, under the direction of Wm. C. Barrett, Esq., referee, the House and Lot known as No. [illegible], being 2[illegible] feet front by 75 feet deep. $3,000 can remain on bond and mortgage. For full particulars see legal notice in *Evening Post*.

Peed & Cole, Auctioneers.

AUCTION SALE OF FURNITURE.—By PEED & COLE, THIS DAY, (Saturday,) at 10 o'clock, at No. 548 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, consisting of sofas, mahogany chairs, marble-top dressing bureaus, marble-top centre tables and washstands, pier and oval glasses, Brussels and ingrain carpets, silver-plated ware, paintings, house furnishing articles, &c.

Joseph Hegeman, Auctioneer.

MONDAY, JUNE 2—At 2 o'clock P. M., at No. 88 Hoyt-st., between Atlantic and Pacific sts., Brooklyn, mahogany parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture, carpets, &c.

RECEIVER'S SALE.—New-York Supreme Court.—ALEXANDER DUNCAN AND OTHERS against THE ASSOCIATION FOR THE EXHIBITION OF INDUSTRY OF ALL NATIONS.—In pursuance of, and by virtue of an order of this Court, made in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 15th day of December, 1854, will be sold under the direction of the undersigned, Receiver, &c., at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 22d day of May next, at 12 o'clock noon, of that day, all the right, title and interest which the said "The Association for the Exhibition of the Industry of all Nations" had on the 15th day of December, 1854, or at any time thereafter, of, in and to the building situate on Reservoir square, in the City of New-York, and known as "The Crystal Palace," together with the Iron Fence surrounding the grounds upon which the Crystal Palace is erected, and the unexpired term of the lease thereof.—Dated New-York, April 26, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver, &c., No. 59 Nassau-st.

The above sale is postponed to the 8th of July, 1856.

JOHN H. WHITE, Receiver.

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and, if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. Office, Nos. 65 and 65 Walnut-st., where they offer at private sale a great variety of State, County, City and Railroad Bonds and Stocks; negotiate Loans, Notes, Bills of Exchange, and collect Dividends, Legacies, Debts, &c. References: Ohio Life Assurance and Trust Company Bank.

REMOVAL.

SPECIAL NOTICE—REMOVAL OF DR. BARROW, American representative of Triesemar, to No. 187 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York. See advertisement in another part of the paper.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

HENRY DAVENPORT—Manufacturer and dealer in Goodyear's Patent India Rubber Goods, has removed from No. 255 to No. 257 Broadway, opposite the Tabernacle.

REMOVAL.—COLES, HODGES & WEEKS have removed from No. 60 Water-st. to No. 88 Broadway.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, brought to market [illegible], by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

DIVIDENDS.

Office of the Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad Company,
Chillicothe, Ohio, May 22, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST, falling due on the 1st of June next, on such of the INCOME BONDS of this Company as are made payable in the City of New-York, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper Coupons. NOAH L. WILSON, President.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—THE SEMI-ANNUAL INTEREST on the First Mortgage Bonds of the CRAWFORDSVILLE AND WABASH RAILROAD COMPANY, falling due on the 1st day of June, 1856, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation of the proper Coupons at our office.

WINSLOW, LANIER & CO.,
New-York, May 28, 1856. No. 52 Wall-st.

Office of the Covington and Lexington
Railroad Co., Covington Ky., May 28, 1856.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, on the Third Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

S J. WALKER, Treasurer.

NOTICE.—The semi-annual interest on the Bonds of the city of Madison, (Indiana,) 6 per cents., falling due in the City of New-York, on the first day of June next, will be paid on and after that date, at the Banking Office of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO., No. 52 Wall-st., on presentation of the proper coupons.

JOSEPH WILSON, Treasurer.
Madison, Ind., May 28, 1856.

Office of the Pacific Fire Insurance Company,
Cor. Broadway and Grand-st. Branch Office 60 Wall-st.
New-York, May 13, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors have, THIS DAY, declared a semi-annual dividend of ten per cent. for the last six months, payable on and after the 1st day of June next. The transfer book will be closed from the 20th inst. until the day of payment.

A. L. STAATS, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors of the HOWARD INSURANCE COMPANY have this day declared a dividend of 15 per cent. upon the Capital Stock, payable on and after Monday, the 2d day of June.

HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.
New-York, May 28, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE MILWAUKEE AND MISS. RAILROAD COMPANY—No. 37 Exchange-place, (under Bank of the State of New-York.—The interest due 1st June, 1856, on the Sinking Fund Bonds of the Co. will be paid at this office, on and after the 2d proximo, on presentation of the proper Coupons.

JOHN J. HILL, Register, &c.

PEORIA AND OQUAWKA RAILROAD COMPANY—The coupons of the Eastern Extension bonds of this Company, due on the 1st of June, will be paid on presentation to the Shoe and Leather Bank on and after MONDAY, the 2d proximo.

MILWAUKEE CITY BONDS.—The interest coupons due 1st June on the above bonds, issued to the Milwaukee and Watertown Railroad, will be paid on and after that day at the office of STRACHAN & SCOTT, No. 51 William-st.

INSURANCE.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS—OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, for the quarter ending 30th April, 1856:

Net assets, Feb. 1, 1856		$2,178,664 28
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
From premiums	$195,966 67	
From interest and annuities	12,181 22—	208,134 89
		$2,386,169 17
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Claims by death, and dividends thereon	$65,958 97	
Surrendered Policies	8,560 05	
Rent, salaries, medical examinations, commissions, &c.	22,304 54	
Advertising, taxes, postages exchange, reduction of premiums, annuities, &c.	2,961 29—	100,804 85
Total assets		$2,285,364 32
ASSETS.		
Bonds and mortgages	$2,196,376 26	
Cash on hand and in bank	16,059 97	
Bills receivable, fire insurance due from agents, and deposits for taxes	72,978 60—	$2,285,364 32

Amount of risk 30th April, 1856	$25,8[illegible],560
Number of policies running 1st February, 1856	8,778
Number of policies issued during the quarter	579
	9,357
Deduct forfeited, surrendered, cancelled, expired and dead	221
Total running policies 30th April, 1856	9,136
Of which are for life	8,150
Of which are for seven years	802
Of which are for one year	13
Of which are for irregular periods	171
Total	9,136

F. S. WINSTON, President.

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.

I have examined the above account, and believe it to be correct. SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FRED'K S. WINSTON,	JOHN P. YELVERTON,
MILLARD FILLMORE,	WM. J. BUNKER,
DAVID HOADLEY,	SAMUEL M. CORNELL,
WM. V. BRADY,	SAMUEL E. SPROULLS,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,	JOHN M. STUART,
ROBT. H. McCURDY,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	ALFRED EDWARDS,
WM. BETTS,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
WM. MOORE,	RODMAN G. MOULTON,
JOHN H. SWIFT,	CHAS. J. STEDMAN,
EUGENE DUTILH,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
RICHARD PATRICK,	JOHN P. TREADWELL,
JOSEPH BLUNT,	EZRA WHEELER,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. H. POPHAM,
JONATHAN MILLER,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ABRAHAM BININGER,	W. SMITH BROWN,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	GEORGE R. CLARK.

FRED'K S. WINSTON, President.
Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT.
Actuary, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

SECURITY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 31 Pine-st., (Great Western Buildings.)—The subscribers to this Company are hereby notified that the books for subscription to the Capital Stock of $200,000 will be opened at the office of the Company, No. 31 Pine-st., on MONDAY, June 2, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., at which time and place an installment of 10 per cent. will be required to be paid in.

The remaining installment of 90 per cent. will be required at the same place on MONDAY, June 9.

JOSEPH WALKER,
WM. DENNISTOUN, } Commissioners.
EDWARD HAIGHT,
New-York, May 23, 1856.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—Albany, Feb. 8, 1855.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to D. S. BENNETT, (an Individual Banker—Queen City Bank, Buffalo,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the funds deposited for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Banker will be given up.

fe2 '55-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

BANK NOTICE.—WESTERN BANK, SUFFOLK COUNTY.—Bank Department, Albany, June 6, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to S. T. BAKER, an individual banker, (Western Bank, Suffolk County, late Western Bank, Washington County,) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date of this notice, *or the funds deposited* for the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said banker will be given up to him. D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

je10 '54-law2yS

BANK DEPARTMENT—STATE OF NEW-YORK—Albany, Dec. 21, 1854.—Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, that all the circulating notes issued to the SUFFOLK BANK (a banking association in the City of New-York) must be presented at the office of the Superintendent of the Banking Department of the State of New-York, for payment, within two years from the date hereof, or the *funds deposited for* the redemption of the circulating notes issued to the said Bank will be given up.

d23 '54-law2yS D. B. ST. JOHN, Superintendent.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL.

NOT EXPLOSIVE.

SECURED BY PATENTS.

IMPORTANT TO HEADS OF DEPARTMENTS, TRUSTEES OF HOSPITALS, ASYLUMS, PRISONS, SCHOOLS, COLLEGES, CHURCHES, RAILROAD COMPANIES, FACTORIES, SHIP OWNERS, SHIP-SUPPLY MEN, OWNERS OF COUNTRY RESIDENCES, PROPRIETORS OF WATERING-PLACES, AND HOTEL KEEPERS.

The undersigned have the honor to announce that the Kerosene Oil Company, by great labor and expense, have succeeded in entirely removing the unpleasant odor from Kerosene Oil, without injury to its illuminating qualities.

The advantages possessed by the KEROSENE OIL, are:

1. The intensity of the light produced.
2. It is not explosive.
3. It will remain fluid, when the best sperm oil has congealed.
4. Its unrivaled economy—$4 10 worth of Kerosene Oil giving as much light as $9 00 of Rapeseed Oil—$12 00 of Whale—$26 47 of Sperm Oil—or $[illegible] 00 of Burning Fluid.

INSURANCE COMPANIES allow it to be used without ADDITIONAL PREMIUM.

The KEROSENE BURNER, with rise and fall wick, can be adapted, at a slight expense, to the Mechanical, Carcel, Solar, Astral, Rosin Oil, Camphene and Webb's Patent Lamps, or to any ornamental Vase, Candlestick and Chandelier, enabling the consumer to use KEROSENE OIL at $1 per gallon, affording double the amount of light to be obtained from Rapeseed Oil, at $2 50, or from Sperm Oil, at $2 25.

KEROSENE LUBRICATING OIL, equal in fluidity to the best Sperm Oil, possessing the great advantage of not congealing at a low temperature. This Oil can also be burned in all the ordinary Mechanical, Solar and Hand Lamps, including Bowsprit and Signal Lanterns, and gives more light than Sperm, Whale, or Lard Oil.

AUSTENS, Agents for
THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 59 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LARD OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery.

ALSO,

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—On machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent

JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

PAINT!!—For buildings, roofs, &c., one cent a pound. Boiled Oil for building, roofs, &c., [illegible] cents a gallon. By J. HENRY SMITH, No. 113 Maiden-lane, New-York.

FINANCIAL.

COLLECTIONS IN GALVESTON, TEXAS.

Notes and drafts payable in the above city, collected for a commission of one-quarter of one per cent. Prompt and careful attention given to the collection of notes, drafts and acceptances in all the principal cities and towns of the United States and Canadas. Bills of the Commercial and Agricultural Bank of Galveston redeemed by

KISSAM & TAYLOR, Bankers, No. 36 Wall-st.

REFERENCES—Bank of America, National Bank, Leather Manufacturers' Bank and Shoe and Leather Bank.

ON SALE.

CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds, by
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., Bankers,
No. 43 William-st.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria, Algiers, Amsterdam, Antwerp, Athens, Aix-la-Chapelle, Baden Baden, Bale, Berlin, Berne, Beyrout, Bologne, Bordeaux, Bremen, Breslau, Brussels, Cadiz, Carlsruhe, Cairo, Coblence, Cologne, Constantinople, Dresden, Florence, Frankfort-a.-M., Geneva, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Havre, Heidelberg, Jerusalem, The Hague, Lausanne, Leipsic, Lisbon, Liege, London, Leghorn, Lucerne, Lucca, Lyons, Madrid, Madeira, Malaga, Malta, Manheim, Marseilles, Mayence, Messina, Milan, Moscow, Munich, Naples, Nice, Pau, Palermo, Pisa, Prague, Riga, Rome, Rotterdam, Seville, Sienna, Smyrna, St. Petersburg, Strasbourg, Stockholm, Trieste, Turin, Venice, Vienna, Wiesbaden, Zurich.

Office in New-York—No. 5 Wall-st. Bills on Paris at short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

Office of the Delaware, Lackawanna and
Western Railroad Co., N. Y., May 15, 1856.

GREAT SALE OF BONDS.—The remainder of the issue of $2,000,000 second mortgage Convertible Bonds of this Company (amounting to $1,117,500,) will be offered for sale at public auction on WEDNESDAY, the 4th day of June, prox., at the Merchants' Exchange in the City of New-York.

These Bonds are dated April 1, 1856, and have 25 years to run, with interest at 7 ⅌ cent., payable half-yearly in New-York. They are secured by a mortgage on the entire Railroad and its equipment, together with the valuable coal estates, mines, and mining machinery of the Company. The Railroad is 112 miles in length, and more than half the distance is graded for a double track. A regular passenger and freight train is now running over the entire line to Ramseysburg, N. J., and the connecting roads in New-Jersey are so far completed, it is expected that trains for the transportation of passengers, coal and merchandise through to Elizabethport and New-York, will commence running on Thursday, the 22d inst.

The proceeds of these Bonds will pay all the floating debt of the Company, and complete so much of the second track as will be necessary for several years.

A more especial notice will be issued previous to the sale. Meanwhile, parties interested can learn further particulars on application at the office of the Company, No. 51 Wall-st., (over the Atlantic Insurance Co.,) where copies of the recent Annual Report of the President and Board of Managers can be obtained.

GEORGE D. PHELPS, President.
WM. E. WARREN, Treasurer.

Office of the Illinois Central Railroad Co.,
New-York, May 31, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the stockholders of this Company, that an installment of Five Dollars per share on the Capital Stock of the Company, upon which $20 per share has heretofore been assessed, has been made payable at the Office of the Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, July 1, 1856.

Also, that an Interest Dividend of $1 28 32-100 per share will be paid to the stockholders registered on the New-York books at the closing of the books on the 25th of June, being interest at the rate of 7 per cent. on fifteen dollars from July 1, 1855, and on five dollars from Nov. 1, 1855, on payment of the installment called as above; or the interest dividend can be applied to the payment of the installment.

The transfer books will be closed on the 25th of June, and opened on the 3d day of July.

J. H. PERKINS, Treasurer.

CARD.—The Banking and Exchange Business hitherto conducted in this City by my Attorney, L. S. LAWRENCE, Esq., on my account, will be discontinued from this day.

L. S. LAWRENCE is authorized to receive any outstanding collections, as well as to collect other claims arising from the above business. Persons having claims on me will please present the same for payment previous to June 1, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE has associated with himself Mr. CHARLES FARRAR, and will continue the BANKING AND EXCHANGE BUSINESS, under the name and firm of L. S. LAWRENCE & CO.

I take pleasure in stating, that during my absence for the past five years, Mr. LAWRENCE has conducted my business with prudence and faithfulness, and I cheerfully recommend him as implicitly reliable in any business that may be intrusted to him. Yours truly,

New-York, May 12, 1856. P. SATHER.

Tax Commissioners' Office,
New City Hall, No. 32 Chambers-st.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—The Assessment Rolls of the several Wards of the City of New-York having been returned by the Assessors to this office, we hereby give notice to all interested tax-payers that the same will be opened for examination and review, from TUESDAY, the 20th day of May, until WEDNESDAY, the 25th day of June, inclusive. All those interested, who are desirous of examining or correcting the same, are requested to make application to the undersigned, between the hours of 9 o'clock A. M. and 4 o'clock P. M., at their office.

J. W. ALLEN,
W. J. PECK, } Tax Commissioners.
A. J. WILLIAMSON,
New-York, May 21, 1856.

CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF NEW-JERSEY—At a meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, held at Elizabeth Port, N. J., on Monday, the 5th inst., the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

John T. Johnston,	John C. Green,	William E. Dodge,
Adam Norrie,	F. T. Frel'huysen,	H. D. Maxwell,
B. Williamson,	John O. Sterns,	Alfred Vail.

At a subsequent meeting of the Directors, JOHN T. JOHNSTON was elected President, and G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary and Treasurer.

G. M. MILLIGAN, Secretary.

The Bank of the State of Missouri,
St. Louis, May 5, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—To the holders of the Bonds of the State of Missouri, issued under an Act of the General Assembly of said State, (approved 3d March, 1851,) and payable in the City of New-York, that said Bonds will be paid on presentation and delivery at the Bank of Commerce in New-York, on the 1st day of July, 1856, together with the interest that may have accrued thereon. A. S. ROBINSON, Cashier.

NOTICE.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the People's Ice Company will be held on the 9th day of June next, at the office of the Company, No. 234 West, corner of Beach-st., at 3 o'clock P. M. The polls will be kept open until 6 o'clock P. M., for the election of nine Trustees for the ensuing year.

STARR FERRY, Secretary.

LUDLOW PATTON & CO., STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS, No. 19 William-st., second floor, New-York.—Stocks and Bonds bought and sold on commission. Loans and Business Paper negotiated. Interest allowed on deposits. Dividends and Interest Warrants collected and remitted.

ALBANY AND WEST STOCKBRIDGE RAILROAD COMPANY.—An election for Directors of this Company will be held at room No. 4, on the first floor of the Exchange, in the city of Albany, on MONDAY, the 23d day of June next, between the hours of 12 o'clock (noon) and 1 o'clock in the afternoon of that day.

DEXTER REYNOLDS, Secretary.
Albany, May 17, 1856.

L. S. LAWRENCE & CO., BANKERS—No. 164 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK—(Successors to P. Sather)—Dealers in BILLS OF EXCHANGE, BANK NOTES and SPECIE. SIGHT DRAFTS on Messrs. DREXEL, SATHER & CHURCH, San Francisco, California. Will give prompt attention to collections on all parts of the United States, California and the Canadas.

NOTICE.—An election for nine Directors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company, will be held at the office of the Company in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Pa., on TUESDAY, the 10th day of June next, from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M.

The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 2d to the 10th of June, both inclusive.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

GALENA AND CHICAGO UNION RAILROAD.—The Transfer Books of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad at the American Exchange Bank, will be closed the Evening of Monday, the 26th May, and reopened the Morning of the Thursday, June 5, 1856. DAVID O'DONNELL, Transfer Clerk.

NOTICE.—The annual election of the committee of the Tontine Building will be held in room No. 2 therein, on MONDAY next, the 2d of June, at 11 A. M.

FREDERIC DE PEYSTER,
Chairman, &c.

MONEY TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE—On first-class City property, $10,000, $4,500. Also, two small sums of $3,000 and $2,500. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

$12,000 AND $700 TO LOAN—On Real Estate. EDWARD A. FRASER, Att'y., &c., No. 2[illegible] Broome-st.

CORNING & BRITTON—No. 4 Broad-st., negotiators in Stocks, Bonds and Business Paper. San Francisco Securities and Business Paper negotiated.

KETCHAM & WILLIAMS—No. 1 Hanover-st.—STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

COPARTNERSHIP.

JAMES WINSLOW—Retires this day from the firm of WINSLOW, LANIER & CO. The business will be continued under the same name by R. H. WINSLOW and JAMES F. D. LANIER, at No. 52 Wall-st. Either of the partners will sign in liquidation.

R. H. WINSLOW.
J. F. D. LANIER.
New-York, May 1, 1856. JAMES WINSLOW.

DISSOLUTION.—Notice is hereby given, that the Copartnership heretofore existing under the name of LYON & SCHOTTS, has been dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by WILLIAM J. LYON. WM. J. LYON.

May 21, 1856. WM. E. SCHOTTS.

THE CHEAPEST PLACE TO BUY PAPER-HANGINGS, WINDOW-SHADES, Gilt cornices, bands, pins, buff and white shades, linen, &c., is at S. BALDWIN'S, No. 2[illegible] Bowery, corner 3d-st.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE,

COMPOSED OF

BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE,

AND

CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:50 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 9:40 A. M., Cincinnati 6:50 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 6:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., via Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 12, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the
GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY,
MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,

and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, via Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

GREAT AMERICAN ROUTE!

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD, TO CHICAGO, St. Louis, Rock Island, St. Paul's, Milwaukee, and all places West and Southwest, via New-York and Erie, New-York Central, American Lake Shore Railroads, and the Company's splendid steam palaces to Toledo, forming the shortest, quickest and pleasantest route to the Great West. For through tickets and rates of freight, apply at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner of Dey-st., New-York. JOHN F. PORTER, Agent.

New-York and Erie Railroad Company's
Express Office, No. 176 Broadway, New-York.

THE NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD COMPANY—Having made arrangements to transact the Express business over their road and connecting branch railroads, and having procured a suitable outfit for that purpose, are now prepared to do a general Express business.

Having the exclusive control and direction of the movement of trains on which the business is done, they will be able to avail themselves of the privilege of giving unusual dispatch to articles forwarded by their express to stations along the line of their road or its connecting branches.

Their facilities in this respect will be much greater than could be afforded to companies exclusively engaged in the Express business.

By an arrangement made with the United States and American Express Companies, articles will be taken by these Companies at Dunkirk and Buffalo, and forwarded with dispatch to all the principal cities and towns in the United States and Territories.

Contracts will be made by this Company for the transportation of freight over their road by the carload and sent by passenger trains to Dunkirk and Buffalo, to be forwarded from these points to their destination by the ordinary transportation lines.

Two Expresses will be sent daily in charge of special messengers, who will attend to the transportation of merchandise, packages, and the collection of bills sent with goods of all kinds, the proceeds of which will be promptly returned.

Particular attention will be given to the collection of notes, drafts and accounts, at and between New-York, Buffalo, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago and St. Louis, &c.

MAY 16, 1856. HENRY D. RICE, Sup't Express.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, May 19, 1856, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier, foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz:

Dunkirk Express at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk.

Buffalo Express at 6 A. M., for Buffalo.

Mail at 8.15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations. Passengers by this train will connect with Express trains for Syracuse, Cayuga, Canandaigua, Niagara Falls and Rochester, and with the Lightning Express train on *Lake Shore Railroad for* Cincinnati, Chicago, &c.

Rockland Passenger at 3.30 P. M., (from foot of Chambers-st.,) via Piermont, for Sufferns and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger at 4 P. M., for Newburg and Middletown and intermediate stations.

Night Express at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo.

Emigrant at 6 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c. D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

NEW-YORK TO RUTLAND, BURLINGTON, PLATTSBURG, ROUSE'S POINT AND MONTREAL SAME DAY.—Leave New-York *via* Hudson River Railroad at 6 A. M.; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 11:15 A. M.; arrive at Rutland at 2:30, Burlington 5:15, Plattsburg 7:15, Rouse's Point 8 P. M., Montreal 10:30 P. M., and Ogdensburg next morning. Leave New-York at 9 A M. and 12 noon; leave Troy by Troy and Boston Railroad at 6:45, arrive at Rutland 9:15 P. M., lodge; leave at 6 A. M., arrive at Ogdensburg and Montreal same afternoon. Leave New-York at 5 P. M., lodge at Troy; leave at 8:30 A. M. for all points north and east of Rutland. ISAAC V. BAKER,

Superintendent of Troy and Boston Railroad.

MAY 5, 1856.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—From May 19, 1856, the trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M.; Mail, 9 A. M.; Through Way Train, 12 M.; Emigrant, 7 P. M.; For Poughkeepsie, 7 A. M. and 1 P. M.; For Sing Sing, 10:30 A. M. and 9:45 P. M. This train leaves every Friday evening at 11 P. M. For Hudson, 3:30 P. M.; For Peekskill, 4 and 5:30 P. M. The Poughkeepsie, Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at the Way Stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 4:35, 8:15, and 10:45 A. M., and 4:25 P. M.; and East Albany at 5, 8:30 and 11:15 A. M., and 5 P. M. A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $18 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

NEW INLAND ROUTE—TO PROVIDENCE, NEWPORT, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c. *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD.—On and after April 17 trains leave Hartford at 7:10 A. M., (Accommodation,) and 12:45 P. M., Express. Leave Providence 9 A. M., Express, 3:30 P. M., Accommodation, connecting at Hartford with Express train for New-York. For particulars see *Pathfinder Railway Guide*.

J. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6½, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 33d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to *Flushing by any of* these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fare 20 cents.

DEMOCRATIC CONVENTION, CINCINNATI—EXCURSION TICKETS AT REDUCED RATES—*Via* New-York Central Railroad, may be obtained at the Hudson River Railroad Dêpot, Warren-st.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The United States Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, May 31, at 4 o'clock, P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond on Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without *delay by* the great mail line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, including state room, to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage, half price. Apply to

LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE—On MONDAY, June 2, at 12 o'clock, Noon, from her Pier No. 44 North River, foot of Spring-st., the fine U. S. Mail steamer QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. Freight taken for New-Orleans and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. The Company's Bills Lading can be procured at the Office of the Agents, or on board. No others signed. For Freight or Passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 61 Wall-st.

PROPOSALS.

TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at this office until the 10th June next, for the construction of a protecting SEA WALL OF GRANITE for the Light-House at Saybrook, mouth of the Connecticut River; for protecting jetties of heavy granite-stones for the sites of Light-Houses at Sands Point and Execution Rocks, Long Island Sound; and for the construction of Iron Beacons on Race Rock, Sunflower Reef, and Black Ledge, in Fisher's Island Sound.

Also, for the repair of Light-House Piers in the Hudson River, at Esopus Meadows, Rondout, Saugerties, Coxsackie Island, and Stuyvesant.

The plans and specifications relative to these works can be examined at this office after the 27th inst., between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

Office of the United States Engineer Agency, No. 3 Bowling-green.

G. DUTTON, Captain U. S. Corps of Engineers.
New-York, May 23, 1856.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards of all qualities, at the depôt of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st. opposite Astor House.

COAL! COAL! COAL!—Best qualities of Lehigh, Peach Orchard, and White Ash Schuylkill Coals on hand, and for sale at the lowest market price. Also, Cumberland, Liverpool and Cannel Coals.

WILLIAM E. PEARSON,
No. 430 Washington, corner Desbrosses-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following: ATLANTIC, Capt. Eldridge; BALTIC, Capt. Comstock; ADRIATIC, Capt. James West.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first-class cabin, $130. In second cabin, $75. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berths secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk heads, and to avoid danger from ice will not cross the Banks north of 42 degrees, until after the 1st of August.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, April 26......1856	Wednesday, May 14....1856
Saturday, May 10......1856	Wednesday, May 28....1856
Saturday, May 24......1856	Wednesday, June 11....1856
Saturday, June 7......1856	Wednesday, June 25....1856
Saturday, June 21......1856	Wednesday, July 9....1856
Saturday, July 5......1856	Wednesday, July 23....1856
Saturday, July 19......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 6....1856
Saturday, Aug. 2......1856	Wednesday, Aug. 20....1856
Saturday, Aug. 16......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 3....1856
Saturday, Aug. 30......1856	Wednesday, Sept. 17....1856
Saturday, Sept. 13......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 1....1856
Saturday, Sept. 27......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 15....1856
Saturday, Oct. 11......1856	Wednesday, Oct. 29....1856
Saturday, Oct. 25......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 12....1856
Saturday, Nov. 8......1856	Wednesday, Nov. 26....1856
Saturday, Nov. 22......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 10....1856
Saturday, Dec. 6......1856	Wednesday, Dec. 24....1856
Saturday, Dec. 20......1856	

For freight or passage apply to

EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metal, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

From New-York to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. From Boston to Liverpool—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.	CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.	AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.	NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.	EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, June 4.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, June 11.
NIAGARA, Ryrie, leave Boston	Wednesday, June 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leave New-York	Wednesday, June 25.
AMERICA, Wickman, leave Boston	Wednesday, July 2.
ASIA, Lott, leave New-York	Wednesday, July 9.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston	Wednesday, July 16.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York	Wednesday, July 23.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail Steamer FULTON, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 31, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

First Cabin	$130
Second Cabin	75

This ship has five water-tight compartments inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 29. For freight or passage, apply to

MORTIMER LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 56 Broadway.

N. B.—The ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail June 28.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will sail for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, June 14, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon	$130
In first cabin, lower saloon	110
In second cabin	60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer.

Specie delivered in Havre or London.

No parcels received on the day of sailing.

All letters must pass through the Post Office.

For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. SAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The Steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail July 12.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMING, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,950 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 19th of July, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt. Miller.	EMEU, Capt. Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman.	LEBANON, Capt. Cook.

CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first-class passengers are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP AFRICA.—Consignees are informed that the AFRICA will commence discharging on SATURDAY MORNING, the 31st inst. The ship will be discharged and goods must be removed from the dock same afternoon. All goods for which permits are not received will be sent to the Bonded Warehouse, Jersey City, and be subject to storage.

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—Sails at 12 o'clock SATURDAY, May 31, the celebrated ship ASHBURTON. The clipper-ship AURORA sails June 5. Ship RHINE, for London, sails June 6. For passage in the above ships, apply to the Agent, THOS. C. ROCHE, No. 83 South-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

REDUCED PRICES.—JUNE 5.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—Fifty pounds of baggage free. Ten cents per pound on excess. Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Co. will dispatch for Aspinwall on THURSDAY, June 5, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st., North River, the well-known and fast steamship ILLINOIS, Captain CHARLES S. BOGGS, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship JOHN L. STEPHENS, WM. LAPPEDGE, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

STEAMBOATS.

CHANGE OF DAY.

DAY BOAT

FOR

ALBANY.

Landing (each way) at Nyack, Grassy Point, Cozzen's Docks, West Point, Newburg, Poughkeepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, Hudson, and Coxsackie. MEALS SERVED ON BOARD. The favorite steamer

ARMENIA,

Capt. SMITH, will leave foot of Chambers-st., every MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 7 o'clock A. M.; returning, leave Albany every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY.

Passengers by this boat will arrive in Albany in ample time to take the Evening trains of cars for Saratoga, Whitehall, Rutland, Burlington, Montreal and the West.

A baggage master will accompany the steamer each way, to check baggage free.

SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—Commencing SUNDAY, April 13. The new steamer METAMORA, Captain WILLIAM PERRY, will leave New-York, from pier foot of Jay-st., every SUNDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock, landing at Yonkers, Hastings, Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Verplanck's, Caldwell's, West Point, Cold Spring and Cornwall. Landing at Amos-st. each way. Passengers for Peekskill will land at Verplanck's Point. Stages will be in readiness to convey passengers to Peekskill.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY CONCKLIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber at his office, No. 187 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the fourteenth day of July, 1856. Dated New-York, Jan. 10, 1856. R. TEN BROECK, Executor.

ja12-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HORACE PIERCE, Contractor, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at the office of WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, No. 26 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 11th day of August next. Dated New-York, Feb. 11, 1856.

CATHERINE PIERCE, Administratrix.
CLARENCE LIVINGSTON, Administrator.
WHEATON & LIVINGSTON, Attorneys.

mh1-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MORTIMER JARVIS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to MARY B. JARVIS, at the store of JOHN TRYON, No. 106 Chatham-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of November next.—Dated New-York, May 15, 1856.

MARY B. JARVIS,
C. F. COLES, } Administrators.

my17-law6mS

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—In the matter of the Application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of CHAMBERS-STREET from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-slip, in said City. Pursuant to statute in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 31st day of May, A. D. 1856, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended, is the "Opening of Chambers-st., from the east side of Chatham-st. to the head of James-slip," as aforesaid.

LORENZO B. SHEPARD, Counsel to the Corporation.
DATED NEW-YORK, May 3, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONKLING, CHARLES A. SHEPHERD and WILLIAM P. BARBOUR against D. C. KNIGHT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To D. C. KNIGHT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 115 Nassau street, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of eleven hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-one cents, with interest from the 12th day of March, 1856, on eight hundred and four dollars and fifty-six cents, and interest on three hundred and forty-six dollars and eighty-one cents from the 15th day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1856. CAPRON & LAKE,

my24-law6wS Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—FRANK VINCENT, HARRIS PARDEE, CYRUS CLARK and LEVI H. BATES, against D. C. KNIGHT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To D. C. KNIGHT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1856, at the City Hall, in the City of New York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 115 Nassau st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $567 28, with interest from the 15th of March, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1856.

CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
my24-law6wS. No. 115 Nassau-st., N. Y.

SUPREME COURT.—FREDERICK A. CONKLING and CHARLES A. SHEPHERD against D. C. KNIGHT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To D. C. KNIGHT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1856, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of $146 25 with interest from the 15th day of February, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated May 22, 1856.

CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
my24-law6wS No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—SAMUEL M. FISH, EDMUND FISH, NATHAN A. FISH and SILAS H. FISH, against ROBERT COWEN.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. [illegible] Nassau-st., in said City, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and fifty-eight dollars and seventy-five cents, with interest on seventy-eight dollars and [illegible] cents from Jan. 4, 1856, and interest on eighty dollars and twenty-five cents, from April 4, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 15, 1856. The complaint will be filed in the Clerk's office, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, April 22, 1856. BOWMAN & GREENE,

ap26-law6wS* Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—ISAAC H. FROTHINGHAM, WILLARD H. NEWELL, CHARLES H. NEWELL and JAMES NEWELL, against D. C. KNIGHT.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To D. C. KNIGHT: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of May, 1856, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and sixty-seven dollars and fifty-seven cents, with interest, from the 11th day of May, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated 23d May, 1856.

CAPRON & LAKE, Plaintiffs' Attorneys,
my24-law6wS. No. 115 Nassau-st., N. Y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York.—HORACE J. PERRIN and CHARLES T. GILBERT against MATTHEW H. NACE & RENNIE.—Summons for money demand on contract.—To the above-named defendants, or to either of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 239 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of nine hundred dollars, with interest from the 19th day of April, 1856, besides the costs of this action.—Dated April 29, 1856.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

P. S.—The complaint in this action was filed in said Clerk's Office, May 2, 1856.

J. D. & T. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
my2-law6wS*

NOTICE OF APPLICATION—For the discharge of an insolvent from his debts, pursuant to the provisions of the third article of the first title of the fifth chapter of the second part of the Revised Statutes. JOHN W. JAMES, of the City and County of New-York, insolvent. Notice first published March 29, 1856. Creditors to appear before the Honorable CHARLES P. DALY, one of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of June next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, to show cause, if any they have, why an assignment should not be made of said insolvent's estate, and he be discharged from his debts.

CAPRON & LAKE, Attorneys for Petitioner,
mh29-law10wS No. 115 Nassau-st., New-York.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against GIDEON F. SNOW, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of BLATCHFORD, SEWARD & GRISWOLD, No. 1 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the first day of October next. Dated New-York, the 27th day of March, 1856. R. M. BLATCHFORD,

mh29-law6mS* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL NICHOLS late of the City of New-York, (Sailor,) deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the establishment of E. WINDUST, No. 11 Park-row, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of November next. Dated New-York, the 24th day of April, 1856. ANN NICHOLS,

ap26-law6mS* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES E. DUNNING, *late of the city of Brooklyn*, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at No. 189 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 7, 1855. FRANCIS H. MACY, Executor.

d8-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against THOMAS G. CASEY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of the Northwestern Insurance Company, No. 50 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next.—Dated New-York, the 15th day of January, 1856. THOMAS L. CASEY, Executor.

ja15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHRISTOPHER McDONALD, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 186 Court-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 17, 1855. MARY McDONALD, Administratrix.

d18-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the county of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY S. DODGE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of ROBERT DODGE, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of September next.—Dated New-York, the 20th day of March, 1856. SAMUEL N. DODGE, Administrator.

mh22-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL O'MEARA, late of the City of New-York, painter, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 3 Centre Market-place, in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of December, 1855. SARAH O'MEARA, Administratrix.

de15-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER—Of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JAMES PORTER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 89 Greenwich avenue, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated New-York, the 11th day of December, 1855.

WILLIAM MAXWELL, Administrator.

de12-law6mS*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JAMES L. VARICK, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, at the office of LEWIS & REEVE, No. 149 Atlantic-st., in the city of Brooklyn, the subscriber, the Administratrix, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Feb. [illegible], 1856. HARRIET E. VARICK, Administratrix.

f[illegible]-law6mS*

New-York Daily Times

POLITICAL.

The North Americans in Council at Albany.

ANTI-FILLMORE DEMONSTRATION.

DELEGATES TO THE NEW-YORK CONVENTION.

The North Americans, or Anti-Fillmore K. N.'s, met in State Convention, at Albany, on Thursday, at noon. The session opened at Van Vechten Hall. Thirty-five delegates appeared.

The Convention was called to order by FRANCIS E. [illegible], of Steuben, on whose motion Hon. D. N. WRIGHT, of Westchester, was chosen President. The following gentlemen were elected Vice-Presidents: S. M. STILWELL, of New-York; R. BARNUM, of St. Lawrence; AMBROSE STEVENS, of Genesee; CORNELIUS [illegible], of Chautauque.

The following gentlemen were appointed as the Committee on Resolutions: S. M. Stilwell, S. Seymour, S. H. Hammond, R. Barnum, F. H. Ruggles, Charles [illegible], J. B. Bailey, E. C. Kattell.

A Committee of eight was appointed to nominate Delegates to the National Convention to meet in New-York on the 12th June, and the Convention then took a recess till 3 P. M.

After recess, Mr. F. W. WALKER submitted the following nominations for Delegates, and they were unanimously confirmed:

DELEGATES AT LARGE.

Delegates.	Alternates.
George Law,	Bayard Clarke,
Silas Seymour,	E. E. Norton.

CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT DELEGATES.

Dist.	Delegates.	Alternates.
I.	D. D. T. Gordon.	S. Bradford.
II.	F. W. Walker.	J. W. Smith.
III.	H. N. Wild.	Joel G. Sevier.
IV.	S. M. Stillwell.	V. Brooks.
V.	E. W. Andrews.	C. Porter.
VI.	O. Schaffer.	Fred. Waggoner.
VII.	Robert Freeman.	Ambrose Stevens.
VIII.	Richard Mott.	R. S. Stansbury.
IX.	William Durrin.	F. W. Waterbury.
X.	T. T. Lyons.	F. J. Buckley.
XI.	John H. Shryver.	G. A. Dudley.
XII.	C. Edwards Lester.	Gilbert Lansing.
XIII.	Richard Russell.	Elihu Smith.
XIV.	S. H. Hammond.	S. V. Boyd.
XV.	S. W. Crosby.	D. Doubleday.
XVI.	J. B. Bailey.	J. F. Havens.
XVII.	R. Barnum.	L. L. Lowell.
XVIII.	George Smith.	S. H. Van Schaick.
XIX.	S. A. Law.	H. J. Campbell.
XX.	Robert Fraser.	S. M. Perrine.
XXI.	E. C. Kattell.	M. L. Lewis.
XXII.	Ira Betts.	I. Cooper.
XXIII.	Oscar Paddock.	L. S. Hammond.
XXIV.	George O. Jones.	Fred. Homer.
XXV.	B. F. Lawton.	G. W. Myrick.
XXVI.	A. R. Marlett.	Charles Lee.
XXVII.	Wm. Dunn.	R. Vickry.
XXVIII.	F. H. Ruggles.	Abram Lozier.
XXIX.	James Wood, Jr.	J. C. Sibley.
XXX.	Ambrose Stevens.	F. C. Cunningham.
XXXI.	John M. Graves.	S. L. Chase.
XXXII.	C. C. Bristol.	Aug. A. Raynor.
XXXIII.	F. W. Palmer.	D. Bucklin.

The following resolutions were reported by S. H. HAMMOND, Esq., who supported them briefly:

Whereas, By the action of the Convention held at Philadelphia on the 22d day of February last, a candidate for the Presidency was attempted to be forced upon the American Party, who had never by a word publicly spoken, by a line publicly written, by any single act of his life testified his sympathy with the American cause; a candidate who, by his antecedents, his past affiliations and present associations, the manner of his nomination and the influences which produced it, ignored the universal sentiment of the North on the subject of the extension of Human Slavery, which repudiated alike the letter, and the spirit of every declaration of principles as adopted by the State Council of every Free State, thus, not only throwing away every organic principle of the American Party, but attaching to it the odium of Slavery propagandism—and whereas, the American Party of the State of New-York has not abandoned its position or its principles, and will not be accessory to the extension of Slavery into territory consecrated by ancient and solemn compacts to free labor and free institutions; and whereas, in the support of the nominees of the Philadelphia Convention, it would be compelled to do both; and in view of these stern truths, and in the vindication of the principles it has professed and the policy it has advocated, in vindication of its own integrity in the past, and its claim to popular confidence in the future, the American Party of the State of New-York is compelled to repudiate and denounce the fraud perpetrated upon it; and while it responds to the call for a National American Convention, by the appointment of Delegates thereto, to declare its adherence to the principles, and all the principles, as enunciated by the State Council held at Binghamton in August last; therefore,

Resolved, That the American Party of the State of New-York, as represented by this Convention, reaffirms the declaration of principles as adopted by the State Council at Binghamton.

Resolved, That in accordance with the true spirit and meaning of that declaration, we utterly repudiate and denounce the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, we utterly repudiate and denounce the policy as initiated by the present Administration in its Kansas-Nebraska measure, the object and purpose of which was to extend Slavery into those Territories and ultimately to force them into the Union as Slave States, that we utterly repudiate and denounce the outrages perpetrated in Kansas, the legitimate result of that measure. That we utterly execrate and abhor the outrages perpetrated in Washington, the natural sequence of giving sway to the violent and reckless spirit of Slavery propagandism.

Resolved, That the two great sentiments pervading the American mind of the State of New-York, are—First, The American and Protestant sentiment. Secondly, Opposition to the extension of human slavery. And that these two sentiments, as embodied in the Binghamton platform, were outraged by the pretended Philadelphia nomination. That the nominees did not represent the American and Protestant sentiment, while they did represent the Pro-Slavery sentiment of the South—the one by his antecedents, his past affiliations, and present associations, by the manner of his nomination and the influences which produced it, and the other by his public declarations made in the Convention that nominated him, and because they thus represent principles and measures antagonistical to those held and advocated by the American Party, we repudiate and reject them.

Resolved, That while we disclaim all intention of instructing our delegates in regard to individuals whose names may be presented for nomination in the National Convention to be held on the 12th of June next, yet we earnestly recommend that they use their best exertions to present, as candidates for the support of the American people, men who embody these two great Conservative elements, in whose support all honest and earnest Americans, and all honest and earnest opponents of the extension of human slavery, may, without a sacrifice of principle, or their own self-respect, unite.

On motion, the following State Committee was then appointed:

Silas M. Stillwell, Silas Seymour, Samuel H. Hammond, Ambrose Stevens, F. W. Palmer, F. W. Walker, D. S. Wright, and J. B. Bailey.

Resolutions complimentary to the *State Register* were adopted, and after a suitable response from Mr. HAMMOND, and a speech from Hon. SILAS SEYMOUR, the Convention adjourned *sine die*.

Lew. Baker an Expensive Luxury.

The Board of Supervisors paid out $1,071 07 since for the expenses of the pursuit and arrest of Lewis Baker, and all this though George Law did furnish the *Grapeshot* for nothing! The sum of $163 75 was paid to officers for their expenses in going to New-Jersey, etc., in pursuit of BAKER. $442 56 to the officers who went on board of The *Grapeshot*, $241 56 for the stores for that vessel, and one GEORGE [illegible] who went along as surgeon, to take care of the tender health of BAKER and the officers, got $200. What the expense of keeping BAKER in the Tombs so long, and of his repeated trials will be, no one can even guess.

Cost of the City Census.

The total sum paid by the Board of Supervisors to the [illegible] census marshals last year for taking the census of the City during the months of [illegible] and July, was $17,979 48, being an average of $111 90 to each marshal. The largest sum paid to one man was to H. S. BARNES, of the Eighteenth Ward, being $[illegible], and the smallest ($[illegible]) was to SAMUEL L. SPIER, of the Thirteenth Ward.

☞ The Republicans of the Seventeenth Ward organized last evening, at the Henry Clay House. They will meet next Wednesday evening at the Mission House, Sixth-street, near Second-avenue. A numerous and effective Committee was appointed. The utmost unanimity prevailed, and a formal denunciation of the outrage upon Mr. SUMNER was made part of the special business of the evening.

☞ Owing to the illness of Miss ROBERTSON, who was unable at the last moment to appear, Burton's Theatre was last night closed, to the disappointment of a large crowd, who had gathered at the doors.

☞ Dr. ALEX. H. STEVENS, and eight others, have sent to Prof. SEYFFARTH a most complimentary letter asking him to repeat his lectures on Egyptian Antiquities.

The Weather.

The temperature, this morning, is down to 41° at 5 o'clock, and no doubt snow has fallen on the mountains south of the forty-fifth parallel.

This is the lowest temperature of which we have any record, in the last ten days of May, for a period of sixty-eight consecutive years.

In 1816, on the 30th of May, at sunrise, (which is before 5 A. M.) it was at 43°; in 1817, at 7 A. M., it was at 43°, the 11 o'clock temperature of the evening previous was also 43°.

The rain storm last evening which preceded this low temperature was attended by some lightning. The rain which fell, measured one-fourth of an inch; it was preceded by a southeast and south wind; it fell in small drops, but were very numerous. This change, as well as that following the great heat of the 24th, was no doubt connected with earthquakes. E. MERIAM.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS, Friday, May 30, 1856.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

CHARGE OF FALSE PRETENCES.

A man named Thos. Croghan, who, with a partner named Patrick [illegible], [illegible] passenger agent at No. 61 Fulton-street, was arrested yesterday on a warrant charging him with defrauding by means of false pretences, a servant girl named Mary Morris, residing at No. 116 Christopher-street, out of $76. The prosecutor states that she deposited the above amount with the accused as payment for the passage of her mother and brother and sisters from Liverpool to this port, and that her people on presenting the tickets at Liverpool ascertained them to be spurious. The accused was committed for trial. His partner is said to be in Liverpool at the present time.

A MISTAKE CORRECTED.

We stated yesterday under the caption "straw bail," &c., that Justice CONNOLLY accepted the proffered bond of Philip Herzog for the appearance of the woman Sarah John, who was thereupon dismissed. This is not so. The bond, though offered was not accepted. His Honor having some suspicion as to the statements of Herzog, and of course the woman John was not liberated.

CHARGE OF PERJURY.

Robert M. Clark and Henry R. Cushman were yesterday arrested, charged by James Martin with perjury. The charge grew out of some proceedings had in the Marine Court last year. The accused was held each in the sum of $2,000.

THE CASE OF GEN. CHAMBERS.

The charges made some time since against Gen. Joseph J. Chambers, were up yesterday, before Justice CONNOLLY, for examination. The evidence elicited did not present any facts additional to those published in the TIMES. The case was not concluded at the adjournment of the Court.

ARRESTED.

Frederick Robertson, the man who attacked Mr. W. P. James, in Madison-street, on the evening of the 24th of May, was arrested yesterday by Policeman Holland, of the Seventh Ward Police. The accused was taken before Justice CONNOLLY, of the First District Police Court, and committed to the Court of Special Sessions, but was liberated on bail, in the sum of $500.

Miscellaneous.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE AND INFANTICIDE.

On Tuesday evening, a young woman named Catharine Flynn, attempted suicide at No. 306 Water-street by swallowing a quantity of laudanum, and then administering a dose of the same drug to her child, aged a year and-a-half. Physicians were procured, and through their efforts both parties are likely to recover, although they are yet in danger. The woman in question attributed the attempt to her distress on being abandoned by her paramour, with whom she lived four years, and who has recently married another woman.

SUICIDE BY TAKING LAUDANUM.

On Thursday evening Mrs. Rosanna Cole, of No. 101 Avenue B, went to a drug store in the vicinity, and purchased two shillings worth of laudanum, which she poured into a pitcher and deliberately swallowed in the presence of the druggist's clerk. Two physicians were immediately called in, but all their efforts to restore her were unwilling, and she died at 12 o'clock. The cause of the fatal act did not appear.

Fires.

IN SIXTH AVENUE.

About 2 o'clock, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the house and toy store No. 472 Sixth-avenue, and occasioned about $500 damage. The loss is covered by insurance in the Howard Insurance Office. The fire appeared to have originated from ashes which had been left in a barrel in the cellar.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.—MAY 30.

Before Judge Ingersoll.

PASSING COUNTERFEIT MONEY—SINGULAR CHARGE.

Two women, called Ellen Cunningham and Mary Kelly, were put on trial this morning charged with rather a singular offence; in the words of the indictment they were charged with having, on the 19th of April, 1856, attempted "to pass, utter and publish as true, two pieces of false, forged and counterfeited coin in the resemblance of coin called half dollars; *which said two pieces of coin called half dollars had before the said 19th day of April aforesaid been coined at the Mint of the said United States with intent to defraud one Timothy O'Brien.*"

Mr. Spencer appeared for the prisoners, and took the point that the indictment charged no offence upon the prisoners, but upon the Mint of the United States. The Court said that he must bring it up on a motion in arrest of judgment.

The evidence was rather slight, but the Jury found both Guilty.

Mr. Spencer then made his motion in arrest of judgment, saying that the plain and only construction of the indictment was as he had claimed before.

Mr. McKeon said he wanted to look at the matter, and so it lay over till Monday.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

DECISIONS.

Rogers vs. Leas.—Bill of exceptions settled. All the amendments allowed, except the third.

Gregory vs. Pickersgill.—Motion granted.

Stumberg vs. Straus.—Motion denied without costs.

The Salamander Safe.

It is not yet quite twenty-five years since an honest, industrious Quaker gentleman, DANIEL FITZGERALD by name, first hit upon the idea of setting at defiance the ravages of fire by the simple agency of plaster-of-Paris, the gypsum of commerce. From his early experiments there has grown up a large, important, and lucrative branch of ordinary traffic, which is classed under the title of the manufacture of fire-proof Safes, and which has become an altogether indispensable part of the mechanical arts of our day. It is a remarkable fact in the history of this invention, as indeed with many others that have proved of the greatest utility to mankind, that its origin was wholly accidental, resulting from a close observation of natural causes, and based in all its operations upon a clear and careful compliance with the laws which Dame Nature lays down, from which she never swerves, and which it would be well for many people to observe more closely than they do. Nature so contrived it that gypsum, unmixed with any other material, is rendered capable of resisting heat, that it becomes a complete and effectual non-conductor under the most aggravated circumstances, and that it possesses the additional quality of liquefying in combination with water only to set its face like a flint for the rest of the term of its existence. Because it will pour, and because it will set, and because it is cheap, and cleanly and handy, it is the article in which our merchants and business men have high confidence, and without which no man, who has documents he does not care to lose, will willingly transact his business. In short, the Salamander Safe has come to be an institution. And as visiting the institutions is fashionable in these days, we fancied a stroll yesterday through that large and healthy looking one with a yellowish outside, and roomy apartments, which stands just back of Brooklyn, on the Third-avenue of that City, and is known as the manufactory of B. G. WILDER & Co.'s Salamander Safes.

A word or two of the history of the Fire-proof Safe will not be out of place. Gentlemen, do you know that that large iron box that stands in yonder corner, and holds all your evidences of wealth, was once an idea contained in less than a nut-shell—that it was an accidental event that fell, by gradual steps, into a great event—that the inventor is still alive, and triumphs greatly at his successful use of newly discovered principles—and that many millions of property that once stood in peril of destruction, are no longer in that peril? Of course everybody knows all this; but everybody does not know that in the year 1830, MR. DANIEL FITZGERALD, a gentleman who would confirm, by word of mouth, what we are saying, if he only knew we were writing about him, was prosecuting in a street in the upper part of this City his business of making plaster images; that he was one day in haste, wished to leave his shop, and in order to go forth as a respectable gentleman should, essayed to perform the ceremony of washing his hands. A very simple process, certainly; but not easily done that day, if it was simple. A basin standing by, he filled it with water, placed it upon the stove, and after the usual length of time flattered himself that the water was hot. But it was not. He investigated; the basin was good, the water was good, and the fire was hot, but the water was cold still. Here, thought Mr. FITZGERALD, was a phenomenon. On examination he found the bottom of the basin coated with a *sediment of Plaster of Paris*, the refuse of former ablutions. This plaster had caked and hardened, proved to be a non-conductor, prevented the water from heating, and gave him the first notion that this was the article wanted to make a fire-proof Safe; a thing which many men, ingenious and enterprising, had vainly tried to compass. A hint to a wise man, they say, is as good as a sermon. The idea struck the image-maker as the steam from the tea-kettle impressed JAMES WATT; he worked it out by degrees. A few balls of simple plaster, with bits of white paper inside, were roasted in a hot fire, and the paper was unsinged; a pill-box with papers inclosed was coated with plaster, and roasted, with similar effect; a few little iron boxes were made and filled with plaster, and the papers were still untouched. Our inventor had hit the mark between wind and water; his aim was gained; he had nothing to do but get his patent; and in that patent he claimed his invention to be briefly this:

"I claim as my discovery, invention and improvement, the application and use of plaster of Paris, or gypsum, in its raw state or prepared, in the construction of all iron chests or safes."

Previous to the issue of this patent, inventors had struggled with each other to meet the difficulty which was at once conquered by the Salamander Safe. Iron chests, filled with different substances, were tried in succession. Asbestos was for a time in favor, but failed. The patent for the use of plaster of Paris was granted at Washington, June 1, 1843, nearly thirteen years after the original idea had been struck. Mr. FITZGERALD preferred to satisfy himself thoroughly in regard to the utility and feasibility of his discovery before venturing to claim his patent, and to this end experimented with great care during the years 1830, '31, '32, and down to 1836, when he filed his application at the Patent Office in Washington. Soon after the deposit of his papers, however, the Patent Office was destroyed by fire; there were then no fire-proof safes, and all the documents were burned. The application was renewed in 1837, and denied, and a third application in the year 1839 was likewise refused; the ground of denial in both cases being that the use of plaster in this manner was unpatentable. Mr. FITZGERALD presently ceased his efforts to attain a patent, and assigned all his right, title and interest in the invention to Mr. ENOS WILDER. Mr. W. wrote to his brother, Mr. BENJAMIN G. WILDER, an enterprising and skillful mechanic, who now holds the exclusive right in this patent, and who was at that time prosecuting his trade of cabinet-maker in Boston, and the brothers undertook the manufacture of safes in the town of Mamaroneck, in this State. The value of the invention was very soon discovered, and infringements became abundant. The Messrs. WILDER pressed the office, at Washington, for the Patent which had been already twice denied, and in 1843, after a long struggle, succeeded in obtaining it. On the 1st of September, 1843, ENOS WILDER assigned all his right and title in the Patent to BENJAMIN G. WILDER, and that gentleman presently turned his attention to the parties who had infringed upon his rights. The first suit called for trial was brought in the United States Circuit Court, in this City, Judge NELSON presiding, against CHAS. J. GAYLOR and LEONARD BROWN, and concluded (in November, 1847,) by a verdict for the plaintiff. Mr. WILDER, on that occasion, produced as witnesses the original inventor, Mr. FITZGERALD, and a number of persons who witnessed his experiments. The case will be remembered by most readers, as it excited much comment, and established beyond question the claim of FITZGERALD as the discoverer, and, of course, established the right of WILDER as the owner of the patent.

A little more than a year since, Mr. WILDER determined to enter personally into the manufacture of these safes—having been previously content with selling rights. For good and sufficient reasons he deemed it proper to give his personal attention to the manufacture, in all its branches, and is now engaged in that work, fulfilling the exact idea of the original discoverer, and turning out from his extensive establishment an article that cannot be surpassed. All connection between Mr. SILAS C. HERRING and Mr. WILDER was dissolved in September, 1854, and the right held by HERRING was re-assigned, while Mr. WILDER formed a business connection with Messrs. LUKE and ANDREW J. HARRINGTON, by which firm the business is now conducted, under the title of B. G. WILDER & Co. The office of the firm is at No. 122 Water-street; the factory occupies an eligible site in South Brooklyn, at the corner of Third-avenue and Thirteenth-street. The factory covers four lots of ground, is built of brick, with three stories and an attic. The arrangements for the manufacture are very complete. The basement is occupied by the engine room, the forges, the tilt-hammer, shears for cutting iron plates, and a knee-bending machine. The upper floors are occupied by the filling-room, the door and case rooms, the cabinet room, the painting-room, &c. Steam-power does the work; a steam-blower blows the forges, steam pipes warm the building, and the glue is heated by steam—so there is no fire in the building above the basement floor.

An iron safe is a simple thing to look at, but it is a complicated thing to make. It is very much as it is with a morning newspaper; few people realize the amount of labor that is required to make a single specimen, until they have an opportunity to note the processes through which it passes. A Salamander Safe, such as stands in every counting-house, furnishes work for some eighty men, who shape it and turn it, and make it comely. It is in the first place a mass of iron plates; these plates are cut to fit *twenty sizes* of safe; the frame is riveted together, the skeleton is then taken into the filling-room, and the back plate is removed; the plaster of Paris, mixed with water until it attains the consistency of a thick cream, is poured into the space left between the inner mahogany case and the outer shell of iron—a space averaging five inches; the back is then replaced, and in a few minutes the plaster has hardened, or *set*. And here it is proper to remark that all possibility of dampness from the plaster, which might affect the contents of the safe injuriously, is obviated by coating the mahogany bookcase with a preparation of cement; so that WILDER's Safes are *warranted free from dampness.* The final processes in the work are the painting and ornamenting, which is frequently very rich. We saw in the painting-room, yesterday, sixteen safes of one size undergoing the finishing touch for use in the dépôts of the Virginia and Tennessee Railroad. In the cabinet-making department great care is exercised. The best mahogany only is employed for making the bookcase, and none of it is permitted to go into a safe in this establishment until it has seasoned for a year. The bars of wrought iron which encase the Safe and strengthen the plates of which the frame consists, are polished expeditiously and handsomely by means of a "buffing wheel," a wooden disc, surrounded with leather and coated with emery. The Safe is placed on a revolving platform beneath this wheel, and the machine saves much labor, which, without its use, must be performed by hand. The emery wheels are usually renewed twice each day. At every revolution, a stream of fire strikes out from the iron, but the work is remarkably smooth and handsome in the finish. There are sundry ingenious contrivances that deserve to be commented upon, did space permit. The average time required for the manufacture of a Salamander Safe of medium size, is from three to four weeks; it is calculated that, except in the case of very large specimens, a Safe may be ready for use in one month from the day its plates are first hammered. Specimens have been furnished in the space of a week, but only upon extraordinary occasions.

We must not end without mention of an ingenious lock, the invention of Mr. WILDER, which possesses a curious and apparently endless complication of changes. It has *neither key nor key-hole*, and is claimed to be both burglar and powder-proof. The peculiarity lies simply in a new arrangement of private signals, which no man can understand, save him who carries the key. There is a great deal to be said of an establishment like this; but we have told our experience in visiting a place where a familiar object is put together, and, perhaps, the reader is as well satisfied as we, that there is no contrivance which men should value more highly than the Salamander Safe,—particularly when made by the careful hands of B. G. WILDER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

☞ S. COATES & Co. are no longer the agents of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, of Baltimore. Any sales of Gas Apparatus made by them under representations (expressed or implied) that it is the machine of the Maryland Portable Gas Company, is a fraud upon the Company and an imposition upon the community. Suit has already been instituted against them for infringement, and notice is hereby given that all who purchase from them, and use the machines, will also be prosecuted. C. R. WOODWORTH & Co., of No. 74 Wall-street, New-York, are the only parties authorized to sell these machines in that City. By order of the Board.

E. R. SPRAGUE, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

GAS FIXTURES.

☞ I have now one of the finest assortments of GAS FIXTURES in this City, which, for beauty of style and finish, are unequaled, composed wholly of new and original designs. Those about furnishing houses with fixtures will do well to call and examine my stock previous to purchasing elsewhere. GAS PIPES inserted into buildings at the shortest notice.

JAS. G. MOFFET,
Manufacturer, Nos. 119 and 121 Prince-st.

P. S.—CHANDELIERS in use taken down, regilt in artistic or French bronze, to look equal to new.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A gigantic entertainment is to be given at this popular theatre to-night—"The Maid of Munster," "A-Lad-In the Lamp," "The Frisky Cobbler," and "The French Spy," being comedy, burlesque, pantomime and drama, on the same night, and for the small fee of 25 cents. Manager PURDY should congratulate himself on his great success. He is carrying everything before him, and deservedly so, for his untiring energy and enterprise in catering for our amusement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ The Aubin Portable Gas Works Company offer their apparatus as the most perfect in every respect for dwellings, factories or villages. It produces the purest light at one quarter of a cent per hour, and extracts gas from any material containing it. For information, or the purchase of rights under their patents, apply at the office of the Company, Albany, or at No. 358 Broadway, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

COLD MEDICAL INHALATION IN DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—DR. G. D. SANBORN would respectfully inform his numerous patients and friends that he can in future be consulted personally, or by letter, at No. 712 Broadway, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

A SINGULAR YET NATURAL ERROR.—Friday was a raw and gusty day, just like the one when Cæsar challenged Cassius to a swimming match in the "troubled Tiber," in which the challenger came off second best. In consequence—of the weather, not the match—the retail business was rather dull, and KNOX, the Hatter, of No. 212 Broadway, while indolently reclining in his easy-chair, was startled from his propriety by the demand of a customer for a fur cap, overcoat and gloves. He soon discovered that the gentleman was laboring under the impression that Winter had just set in, and he wished to select a suitable outfit; but KNOX convinced him of his delusion, and sold him one of his matchless Spring hats, at the low price of four dollars. This is the last case of "absence of mind."

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFOLDING OF THE ART OF HEALING.—My daily practice proves that I cure Consumption, in all its varied forms, as readily as any other disease. Therefore, I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief.

MRS. M. J. [illegible], M. D.

No. 87 Lafayette-place, New-York, (first street east of Broadway, between Fourth and Eighth streets.) Office hours: From 10 A. M. to 1 P. M., exclusively for ladies; and from 3 to 5 P. M., for gentlemen, Wednesdays excepted. All other hours by appointment.

[Advertisement.]

A PERFUMED BREATH.—What lady or gentleman would remain under the curse of a disagreeable breath when by using the "Balm of a Thousand Flowers" as dentifrice would not only render it sweet, but leave the teeth white as alabaster? Many persons do not know their breath is bad, and the subject is so delicate their friends will never mention it. Pour a single drop of the "Balm" on your tooth-brush and wash the teeth night and morning. A fifty-cent bottle will last a year. For sale by FETRIDGE & Co., and all druggists.

[Advertisement.]

REMOVAL TO NO. 205 PEARL-STREET.—World's Safe Company. Lillies' Patent wrought and chilled Iron Fire and Burglar Proof Safes and Bank Locks. Refers to Bank of America, American Exchange, Nassau, Mercantile, Market, Corn Exchange, Fulton, Commonwealth, St. Nicholas, Mechanics and Traders', National, various other Banks in New-York City, all in the city of Troy, and many throughout the United States. J. C. MORRIS, Agent,

No. 205 Pearl-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

GAS! GAS!—Gas fixtures of new and beautiful designs, just out for the Spring trade. Also, the cheapest and best portable gas works, of a new and improved construction, for private dwellings, villages, &c. For wholesale or retail, call at our great Manufacturing Dépôt, No. 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The Canton Tea Company have on hand every variety of Teas for Grocers, Tea Dealers, and private families—Souchong, Oolong and Young Hyson, from 30c. to 40c.; Gunpowder and Imperial from 35c. to 55c.—all other qualities equally low. Also, 5-lb. boxes of good Family Tea for $1. Call and examine—No. 125 Chatham-st., between Pearl and Roosevelt sts.

[Advertisement.]

GAS-FIXTURES AT REDUCED PRICES.

The subscribers, anxious to reduce their stock, will make a liberal deduction on all their fixtures to

CASH PURCHASERS.

COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. [illegible] Broadway, corner [illegible]-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, is crowded with customers from morning till night. Supply after supply of excellent ready-made Clothing vanishes like the ore from golden mines of California. Moral: EVANS undersells all other Clothiers in New-York.

[Advertisement.]

TAYLOR'S SALOONS.—Beautiful exhibition of rare and delicious fruits, this day, of strawberries, peaches, nectarines, grapes, fresh figs, cherries, pears, &c. A constant supply for sale by JOHN TAYLOR & Co., Broadway, corner Franklin-street.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send (free) the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

DR. TUCKER ON THE STOMACH.—All who suffer from dyspepsia, &c., should read Dr. TUCKER's articles on the stomach, dyspepsia, stomach coughs, and digestion, in the *Specialist* for May. Price only 10 cents. Published by SHERMAN & Co., Astor House, and sold by all booksellers. Dr. TUCKER's residence, No. 13 University-place.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—The cynics of the medical schools are constrained to admit that HOLLOWAY'S PILLS banish disease from the stomach, liver and bowels, without reducing the strength of the patient. This is the greatest medical triumph of the nineteenth century.

[Advertisement.]

☞ BENEFIT OF LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD, and positively her very last appearance, to-day, at Barnum's Museum. Now is the time for her enthusiastic friends to show their admiration. She plays *Eva*, in "Uncle Tom's Cabin," this afternoon and evening.

[Advertisement.]

NOTICE.—SUNDAY MORNING BOAT FOR NEWBURG.—The steamer *Metamora* will leave New-York from pier foot of Jay-street, for Newburg, every Sunday morning at 7 o'clock. Returning, leave Newburg at 2 P. M., making the usual lands. See advertisement.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Black Alpaca Suits Complete, $6, $7 and $8; white Marseilles Vests, $2; fine Cassimere Suits, $10; black Cloth Coats, beautifully made, $5 50, $6, $7, $8, $9, to $15, &c., at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse,

Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-st.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Private Lectures on Phrenology by Mr. FOWLER every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evening. Written descriptions of character at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Serious Accident to Mr. Spooner.

E. B. SPOONER, Esq., Proprietor of the Brooklyn *Evening Star*, yesterday fell down the steps at the rear of house No. 38 Bond-street. By the mishap he had the kneepan of his left leg broken, and the right leg broken just below the knee. On the 10th of January last he met with an accident by which his right leg and left arm were badly broken, and from this accident he had just recovered sufficient to be able to walk some with crutches. At the time of this last accident he was going down a stairway into the yard, when one of his cruthes slipped and he was precipitated with great violence to the ground. The right leg is broken in the same place as before.

Another.

Mr. ANDREW BOLTON, while engaged, yesterday, in moving a house on Washington-avenue, near Flushing, Brooklyn, had both of his legs broken just above the ankles by a large timber falling upon him. He was taken to the City Hospital.

Under the Hammer.

The Sheriff of Kings County has levied on property belonging to the city of Brooklyn to satisfy a judgment of $23,518 71, obtained against the city, in favor of SAMUEL R. TOBEY, who holds various unpaid claims against the city of Williamsburg on street contracts. The property seized upon is offered for sale on the 5th of June, and consists of twenty-one fire-engines and apparatus, eight hose carriages, five jumpers, four alarm bells, four hook and ladder trucks, ladders, &c., and all the portraits of the Ex-Mayors of Brooklyn, which adorn the Governor's Room, City Hall. This will afford a rare opportunity to some enterprising individual who wishes to establish a new city in the West, or open a picture gallery in the city. The Ex-Mayors are all good looking men.

The Sunday Ordinance.

A verdict of $50 was rendered in the Brooklyn City Court yesterday, against THOMAS COSTIGAN, for violating the Sunday ordinance.

The Unruly Apprentices.

The balance of Messrs. PRENTICE & Co.'s apprentices, twenty-five in number, arrested for riot and assault, were brought before Justices BLACKLEY and CURTIS yesterday, when three of the leaders in the revolt were sent to the Penitentiary, and the others were permitted to return to their work under promise of good behavior for the future.

NEW-JERSEY.

☞ A call has appeared, signed by members of the Legislature of New-Jersey, and addressed to the opponents of the present General and State Administrations, for a State Convention to be held at Trenton on the [illegible] of June, to nominate a candidate for Governor.

The Courts.

The Hudson County Circuit Court has been engaged, during the week, with the case of Alfred Conklin vs. Sheriff Garretson. The evidence closed last evening, and the case went to the Jury last night. This is the printing-ink case, in which is involved an allegation of fraud on the part of Charles J. Kane and Charles Gregory, who sold a patent right for the State of Kentucky, for printing-ink, to Stephen J. Terhune for $12,000, taking his stock of goods, valued at 7,000, in part payment. The goods were sold to Conklin, but the creditors of Terhune attached the goods and Conklin sued the Sheriff, Jasper Garretson, in an action for trespass. Kane, Gregory and Ansel St. John were indicted at the last term of Court in this matter, but the Court quashed the indictment.

MARRIED.

At Yorkville, on Thursday, May 29, by Rev. John Miles, Mr. JEREMIAH BALDWIN to Miss JANE THOMPSON, all of Yorkville.

At Elizabeth, N. J., on Wednesday, May 28, by Rev. Dr. Magie, H. S. EUGENE GROVER, of Oxford, N. J., to ELIZABETH M., eldest daughter of Gilbert M. Milligan, Esq., formerly of this City.

At Orange, N. J., on Thursday, May 29, by Rev. Dr. Cheever, of New-York, JOHN B. WARD, of that city, to MARY WILEY, daughter of the late Charles Wiley, of the same place.

At Dedham, Mass., on Wednesday, May 28, by Rev. E. Burgess, D. D., Mr. JOHN T. LAWRENCE, of Brooklyn, N. Y., to Miss ERVILLA C. BENJAMIN, of the former place.

DIED.

In this City, on Friday morning, May 30, Mr. JOHN MCENEANY, Printer, aged 58 years.

The friends and acquaintances, and also the members of the New-York Typographical Union, No. 6, are respectfully requested to attend his funeral, at his late residence, No. 184 Madison-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock P. M. His remains will be taken to Calvary Cemetery.

☞ Washington, D. C., and Albany papers please copy.

In this City, on Friday, May 30, EMMA JOSEPHINE, only daughter of Dr. Moress C. and Sarah M. Tully, aged 2 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and the United States Lodge, F. and A. Masons, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, without further notice, on Monday next, from her parents' residence, No. 215½ Broome-st., at 3 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Friday, May 30, JOHN [illegible], aged 58 years.

His funeral will take place on Sunday, at 3 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 68 President-st. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

In this City, on Friday, May 30, JULIA COOLIDGE WAINWRIGHT, wife of George A. Robbins.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further notice, from her late residence, No. 34 East 23d-st., on Sunday afternoon, at 5 o'clock.

In this City, on Friday evening, May 30, Miss NANCY HALLITT, in the 68th year of her age.

Her friends, and those of her nephews, J. H. and A. G. Briggs, are requested to attend her funeral, on Sunday, June 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., at A. G. Briggs's residence, No. 189 Henry-st., without further notice.

In this City, on Friday morning, May 30, of scarlet fever, EDWIN MEEKER, youngest son of James S. and Frances Conover, aged 1 year, 5 months and 13 days.

The funeral will take place this (Saturday) morning, at 10 o'clock, from the residence of his parents, No. 48 Horatio-st. The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, without further notice.

In this City, on Friday morning, May 30, MARY JANE, daughter of John and Eliza Odell, in the 20th year of her age.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, this day, (Saturday,) May 31, at 1½ o'clock P. M., at the residence of her father, No. 31 1st-st.

On Thursday, May 29, WILLIAM ANDARIESE, son of Edward Andariese, in the 18th year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 67 London-terrace, West 23d-st., this day, (Saturday,) 31st inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further notice.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, May 29, WILLIAM STEELE, a native of Scotland, but for many years a merchant of this City, in the 56th year of his age.

His friends, and those of his sons and of his son-in-law, Ira Smith, are requested to attend his funeral, on Sunday, June 1, at 3 o'clock P. M., from the Second Presbyterian Church, (late Dr. Spencer's,) in Clinton, near Fulton-st.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, May 30, CHARLES CHRISTOPHER, son of Charles P. and Elizabeth Williams, in the 5th year of his age.

The friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 141 Livingston-st., this day, (Saturday,) at 4 o'clock P. M.

Near Rahway, N. J., on Thursday evening, May 29, BENJAMIN BURDETT, only son of Jacob B. and Mary A. Dubois, aged 1 year and 8 months.

Funeral this day, (Saturday,) at 2 o'clock P. M., from the residence of his parents.

At Richmond, near Melbourne, Australia, on Friday, Jan. 25, of consumption, at the house of her brother, in full hope of a blessed immortality, ELLEN LAX HARRIS, of this City, late teacher of music in the Charlotte Academy, Davenport, N. Y.

"None knew her but to love her."

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, May 28, after a long and painful illness, HELEN CLARK, daughter of the late John Van Orden, and widow of the late Daniel Clark, of this City.

The friends and relatives are invited to attend the funeral, from the house of her son-in-law, Dr. Andrew Otterson, No. 145 Sands-st., this day, (Friday,) 31st inst., at 4 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Second Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange..MAY 30.

$4,000	Virgin'a State 6s	93¾	600	Reading Railroad...	89
3,100	Cal. State 7s, '70.	87	100	do.........b3	89
5,000	do............	86½	500	do.........s60	88¾
3,000	Missouri State 6s	84¾	10	N. H. & H. R. R....	120
5,000	City 5s, '98......	97	22	Mich. Cen. R. R....	95¾
9,000	do............	97½	87	do.............	95¾
23,500	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs.	87	155	Ills. Cen. R. R.......	98¾
10,000	Ill. Fd. Bs w p. b3	93	10	Mich. S.&N. Ia. R.R.	96¾
2,000	Erie R. Con. Bs '62	88	5	do.............	96¾
10,000	Erie R. Bs. '75...	90¾	50	do.............	96¾
1,000	Erie R. 2d mt. Bs.	93	200	do.........b60	97¼
5,000	Chi. & Rk. Is. Bs.	93	50	Panama R. R...b60	100¼
1,000	H. R. RR. 3d mt..	67½	30	do.............	100
10	Park Ins. Co.......	108	300	Clev. & Pitts. RR. b60	64
5	Metropolitan Bank	110	400	do.............	63¾
30	Continental Bank..	108½	300	do.........b60	63¾
10	Pacific M. S. S. Co..	87	100	do.........b21	63¾
30	Penn. Coal Co......	100¼	100	do.........s3	63¾
25	do.............	100	11	Gal. & Chi. RR.....	111¾
10	Del. & Hud. Ca. Co.	133	10	do.............	111¾
25	Nic. Transit Co.....	12½	2	do.............	111¾
200	N. Y. Cen. R. R. b30	90½	5	Clev. Col. & Cin. RR	101
750	Erie Railroad.......	55⅞	5	do.............	100¾
100	do.........b30	56	200	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b60	74½
200	do.........b30	56½	350	do.............	74¾
100	do.........s30	55⅝	100	do.........s30	74¼
300	do.........b3	56	100	do.........s10	74¾
250	do.............	56	100	do.............	74¾
100	do.........b60	56¼	100	do.........b60	74⅞
100	do.........s60	55½	267	Chi. & Rk. Is. R. R.	91
100	do.........b30	56¼	10	do.............	91¾
200	do.........b30	56½	20	Little Miami R. R..	90
400	Hud. Riv. R. R...opg	[illegible]			

SECOND BOARD.

$500	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs.	87	10	New-York Cen. RR.	90¾
1,000	N. Y. C. R. R. 7s..	103¼	100	do.........s3	90¾
250	Nicar. Trans. Co...s3	12¾	300	do.........s30	90
200	do.........b30	12¾	100	do.............	90¾
200	do.........b10	12¾	100	Erie Railroad....s30	56
5	Mich. Central R. R.	95¾	100	do.........s3	56
30	do.............	96	300	do.........b30	56¾
10	Commonwealth Bk.	97	100	do.........s15	56
100	Reading Railroad..s3	89½	100	Clev. & Tol. R. R. b10	74¾
100	do.........b60	89¾	100	do.............	74¾
300	do.........s60	89¾	300	do.........s30	74¾
100	Mich. S. & N. I. RR. b3	97			

FRIDAY, May 30—P. M.

The Stock Market was firm to-day, and closed in good temper for a further advance in prices. The sales of the day, though not equal to what would be called a spirited demand, were at a very general advance of ¼@½ ℔ cent. on the prices of Thursday. Among the Road Stocks, Erie sold at 56@56½ ℔ cent.; Michigan Southern, 97@97¼,—the outside price paid for 700 shares between the Boards, buyer 30 days;—Michigan Central, 96; Toledo, 74¾, and Panama, par. At the afternoon Board there was business in the New-York Central at 90, seller 90 days, and 90¾ cash, and in Reading at 89¾, seller 60 days. Further sales of Nicaragua Transit were made at and below the reduced rate of yesterday, induced, it is said, by a disposition on the part of the management to refuse payment of certain temporary Bonds due at the close of the month and held by Mr. CHARLES MORGAN, late New-York Agent, and the present chief of the new line to Nicaragua. The bonds are based on a lien upon one or more of the Steamships of the Company. The Anthracite Coal Stocks, including Reading Railroad, are all in much favor among their old friends, Delaware and Hudson taking the lead at 133 ℔ cent. The regular June dividend, though not above 6 ℔ cent. is likely, we understand, to be followed by an extra dividend out of the accumulated surplus earnings of this old and highly prosperous concern. Pennsylvania Coal sold at 100¼ ℔ cent. The regular Bond list moves rather tamely, and at private sale, while the demand is something better than a week or two ago, there is nothing like animation or firmness. Illinois Centrals sold at 87; Erie Sinking Fund 90¾, and New-York Central 7s at 103¼. Some parcels of California 7s, received by the packet, yesterday, were done at 87@86½ ℔ cent. Virginias and Missouris steady at 93¾ for the former, and 84¾ for the latter. The offerings not large, though still in sufficient supply for the investment demand. Some of the Ohio Road bonds continue to feel the effect of the bad faith shown, on the 1st April, in regard to the indorsement of the Piqua and Columbus issue. The first mortgages of the Bellefontaine and Indiana Company, one of the endorsers referred to, are offered at a material reduction, say from 92½ down to 90 ℔ cent. The same Company have an [illegible], not salable at anything like old prices, though influenced by the Cleveland, Columbus and Cincinnati. The stock of the Cleveland Road sold to-day at 100¾. A rumor went to Europe a month or so ago, copied from one of the Cleveland papers, prejudicial to the finances of that city, but we cannot learn, after inquiry, that it was founded upon a fair representation of the resources or management of the corporation. In such cases as the flagrant default of the 1st of April, the good suffer with the indifferent credits of the neighborhood in which it occurs.

The packet for Europe to-morrow is the steamer *Fulton*, of the Havre and Southampton line. She will take about half a million of Gold on freight. The Continental Exchanges, particularly on Paris, are steady at 5.16¼@5.17½. Sterling was done to-day at 109¼@109¾, the market closing dull. There is a good supply of capital offering to the Brokers at 7 ℔ cent., and the Discount Brokers are doing prime paper at 7 to 8½ ℔ cent., according to date. Altogether, the market has an easy appearance; the engagements of the active business season among the merchants are running down in number and aggregate amount.

The renewed offer of the Secretary of the Treasury, noticed yesterday, to purchase United States Sixes of 1867-68, at 116 ℔ cent. and interest, would seem to be wholly inconsistent with any thought of foreign difficulty in the Administration at Washington. The Texas Indemnity of $7,750,000 will be paid out early next month—nearly half of it is said to be ready for disbursement on Monday—which will cancel $[illegible] of the Bonds of the Government, and the accumulated interest thereon since 1850, besides quieting all claims of the creditors of the former Republic of Texas upon the revenues of the General Government. It is the offer to anticipate the loan of 1856, due in November, that closes 31st July. The others extend to 1st December.

The San Francisco Mint, established in the Spring of 1854, has coined $31,171,507 in Gold, and stamped $9,356,977 Gold bars or ingots—making a total business, in two years, of $40,528,484.

The Sub-Treasury received, to-day, $145,284; paid on Treasury drafts, $201,487; on Disbursing Officers' checks, $61,527; regular balance this afternoon, $9,988,727.

The Dry Goods Import for the week is $1,124,290, against $631,874 the same week last year. The following is the summary:

	CONSUMPTION DIRECT.		WAREHOUSED.		WITHDRAWN.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool...	[illegible]	$[illegible]	211	$[illegible]	[illegible]	$14,854
Man. of Cotton..	[illegible]	[illegible]	101	21,[illegible]	27	[illegible]
Man. of Silk....	[illegible]	387,[illegible]	[illegible]	13[illegible]	54	[illegible]
Man. of Flax....	[illegible]	71,749	22	4,044	10	[illegible]
Miscellaneous...	4,906	75,913	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total.........	7,350	$877,742	1,[illegible]	$246,548	184	$[illegible]
		246,548				[illegible]
Total entered......		$1,124,290	Total withdrawn			$[illegible]

Philadelphia Stock Market.

PHILADELPHIA, Friday, May 30.

Stocks are steady. Pennsylvania Fives, [illegible]; Reading Railroad, 44¾; Long Island, 13; Morris Canal, 13¾; Pennsylvania Railroad, [illegible].

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW-ORLEANS, Thursday, May 29, 1856.

COTTON sales to-day, 2,500 bales. The *Africa's* news had no effect and prices remain unchanged. SUGAR 7½c.@8c. Supply limited. CORN slightly declined, market dull. MESS PORK firm at $17 50. LARD in tierces 10¾c. barrels 11½c. Sterling EXCHANGE 9¾. FREIGHTS of cotton to Liverpool 11-32d.

Cincinnati Stock Sales.

Reported by Hewson & Holmes.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 28.—BONDS—$5,000 Little Miami R. R. Co. 6 ℔ cent. 1st mortg. Bonds, 80 and int.; $4,000 Coving. and Lex. R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 2d mortgage Bonds, 65; $3,000 Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 2d mortgage Bonds, 80 and int.; $5,000 Marietta and Cincinnati R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. Domestic Bonds, [illegible]; $3,000 Ohio and Mississippi R. R. Co. 7 ℔ cent. 1st mortgage Bonds, 85 and int.; $1,000 Indiana Central R. R. Co. [illegible] ℔ cent. Income Bonds, [illegible] and int.; $1,000 Fayette Co., Ky., 6 ℔ cent. Bonds, 75.

STOCKS.—[illegible] shares Ohio and Mississippi R. R., [illegible] and int.; [illegible] do. 8 and int.; 34 Cincinnati and Chicago R. R., 6 and int.; 100 Mad River and Lake Erie, [illegible]; [illegible] Little Miami, [illegible]; [illegible] Indianapolis and Cincinnati, [illegible]; [illegible] Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton, [illegible]; [illegible] Marietta and Cincinnati, [illegible]; [illegible] Columbus and Xenia, [illegible]; [illegible] Cincinnati and Chicago, 5 and int.; [illegible] Firemen's Insurance Co. Stock, [illegible]; [illegible]

MINIATURE ALMANAC THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 4 31 | Sun sets.... 7 25 | Moon rises.... [illegible]

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 56 | Gov. Island. [illegible] | Hell Gate.... [illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY, MAY 30.

Cleared.

Steamship Fulton, Wotton, Havre, M. Livingston.

Ships S. Cabot, [illegible], St. John, N. B., Snow & Burgess; R. L. Lane, Latham, Liverpool, Lane, West & Co.; Thomas Watson, Rogers, Port-au-Prince, M. & A. Wilson; S. H. Talbot, Burgess, Havana, M. M. Freeman & Co.; Euterpe, Avery, San Francisco, Foster & Nickerson; Agnes, (Brem.,) Schilling, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; Ashburton, Bradish, Liverpool, C. Grinnell.

Bark Louisa, (Swed.,) [illegible], Black River, Jam., Wm. Thompson.

Brigs Emily, Davis, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; [illegible], French, Bangor, Pillsbury & Sandford; [illegible], San Juan, Cuba, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; [illegible], Spear, Thomaston, Snow & Burgess; [illegible], Darrell, Savannah, Tucker & Lightbourn; John Boynton, Bartlett, Port-au-Prince, [illegible]; Orion, Smith, Philadelphia and Baltimore, master; [illegible] Rahilf, (Dan.,) Rock, Lisbon, Funch & Meincke.

Schooners Charter Oak, Kelly, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Vapor, Hinson, Mobile, [illegible]; Eclipse, Groton, Wilmington, [illegible]; Pierce, Pierce, Bangor, E. P. Buck & Co.; [illegible], Philadelphia, Wadleigh & Knox; Geo. Davis, [illegible], Savannah, J. B. Gilmore & Co.; New-York, Goodwin, Boston, Dayton & Sprague; [illegible], Tuttle, Philadelphia, S. J. Godwin.

Propeller Thos. Swann, Green, Baltimore, Cromwell's line.

Arrived.

Ship Camden, Bowles, Liverpool, and [illegible] days from [illegible], with coal, to Dunham & Dimon. In lat. 40 40, lon. 64, saw a number of icebergs.

Ship Sarah Boyd, (of Bath,) [illegible], Sagua la Grande 10 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Ship Sultan, Barrett, New-Orleans 12 ds., with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Sons.

Ship Vicksburg, [illegible], New-Orleans May 10, with mdse. to Wm. Nelson & Son. [illegible] and for Boston.

Ship Arvum, Chase, Sagua la Grande 13 ds., with sugar to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.—vessel to Walsh, Carver & Chase. Experienced heavy weather, shifted cargo, &c.

Bark Anne, Wheeler, Havana 7 ds., with sugar, tobacco, &c., to F. H. Wetmore.

Bark Montauk, Lincoln, Galveston 19 ds., with cotton to J. H. Brower & Co.

Bark Rainbow, (of Philadelphia,) Buenos Ayres April 11 and Point Indus 14th, with hides, wool, &c., to order.

Brig Philura, Jones, Savannah May 13, with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Balance, Murray, Cienfuegos 12 ds., with sugar and molasses to Tucker & Lightbourn.

Brig Wappo, of (Lincolnville,) Coombs, Gibara May 8, with molasses to Walsh, Carver & Chase. The bark [illegible], Donnelly, of Boston, sailed 3 days before for [illegible], to load for Bremen.

Brig Zilla, (Sard.,) [illegible], Leghorn 64 ds., with marble, &c., to M. Pastacaldi.

Brig Philura, Jones, Savannah 10 ds., with cotton, &c., to Dunham & Dimon.

Brig Mary Hamilton, [illegible], Galveston 15 ds., with cotton, &c., to Wakeman & Co.

Schr. Justice, Saunders, Tampico 28 ds., with hides, &c., to master.

Schr. Eliz. O'Donnell, Washington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Barnes, Bateman & Budderow.

Schr. J. S. Wilson, Beasly, Wilmington, N. C., with naval stores to B. Blossom & Son.

Schr. S. B. Strong, Hallock, [illegible], N. C., [illegible] ds., with naval stores to Watson & Co.

Schr. Emery, (Br.,) Smith, Windsor 8 ds., with plaster to master.

Schr. Wm. Thomas, [illegible], Smyrna, Del., with corn to R. H. Cummings.

Schr. Sarah Brown, Pearson, Georgetown, S. C., 6 ds., with naval stores to Dollner & Potter.

Schr. C. D. Sharp, Sharp, Wilmington 7 ds., with naval stores to Peck & Church.

Schr. Pearl, Briggs, Newbern, N. C., with naval stores to Barnes, Bateman & Budderow.

Schr. T. C. Bunting, [illegible], Virginia, with corn.

Schr. Chase, ——, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Freestone, Brooks, Portland, Conn.

Schr. D. Kahn, Boles, Portland.

Schr. S. S. Buckingham, Skinner, Portland.

Schr. G. Gilman, Cooper, Portland.

Schr. Joseph Hall, Coe, Portland.

Sloop Swan, Smith, with iron from a wreck, to Bird & Neilson.

Propeller Petrel, Arey, Providence.

BELOW—Two ships.

WIND—During the day, N. W., and fresh.

Sailed.

Bark Royal Arch, (Br.,) Kenny, for Liverpool, and others.

By Telegraph.

SAVANNAH, May 29—The brig [illegible], for New-York, lost her yards and masts in a gale on the 23d, and has put into this port for repairs.

Spoken, &c.

May 23, lat. 36 30, lon. 73 12, Br. brig [illegible], from Kingston for New-York.

May 26, lat. 34 42, lon. 74, exchanged signals with schr. N. Berry, steering E.

May 22, on the Banks, fishing schr. Plymouth.

Foreign Ports.

At Fayal, May 1, ship Adrian, disch.; bark Bedford, of New-Bedford, (whaler,) from a cruise; had landed 100 bbls. sperm oil; had on board 100 bbls. whale oil—bound on a cruise; bark Azof, for Boston, in 10 days; schr. D. L. Clinch, for California.